

THE CITIZEN.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Cooper Trial Arguments Begin—Suit Over a Man's Leg Bone—Spanish Admiral Dying—Bryan's Daughter Divorced.

BLACK HAND OUTRAGE:—A fire started by a member of the mysterious Black Hand, a secret society which terrorizes Italians in this country and takes terrible revenge on all who refuse to pay them tribute, resulted last week in the death of ten persons in New York. A demand had been refused by one man living in the house—the fire was set and ten innocent people were burned to death.

ARMY FULL:—The U. S. Army of officers have stopped taking new recruits into the army for a while. There are still some vacancies in the ranks, but Congress did not appropriate enough money to make it possible to fill them. The recent hard times, and the talk of a possible war with Japan have led to so many young men joining the army recently, that no more can be accepted till some drop out.

GRAFT PUNISHED:—Three of the Pittsburg councilmen, who have been accused of accepting bribes for legislation have been convicted and sentenced to jail. It is expected that others will follow, for there is just about the same kind of evidence against all of them. A good many of the big cities have been having graft trials lately, and there are many evidences to show that the people are getting tired of being exploited for the benefit of a few men. When that idea hits here some of our leading politicians of both parties will have to step down.

COOPER TRIAL ARGUMENT:—Arguments began Monday in the trial of Col. Cooper and others for conspiracy to murder Sen. Cantrick of Tennessee. There is no telling how long the lawyers may talk, but it is hoped that the case will end this week.

CEKVERA DYING:—Admiral Cervera, the Spanish admiral in command when Spain's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, is dying at his home in Cadix, Spain. In his dying moments he speaks of the bravery of the American crews in rescuing the men they had defeated and the kindness of officers and men alike to wounded and suffering Spaniards.

AFRAID FOR ROOSEVELT:—Prof. Starr, of the University of Chicago, is lying awake nights. It has occurred to him that ex-President Roosevelt is too weak and frail a man to be allowed to go hunting in Africa, and he says that Roosevelt will never return to this country alive. He believes that a lion will probably get the ex-President, but says that if the lions lose out there will be some fever or other disease handy to do the job.

SUE FOR BONE:—A man is being sued in Washington for a part of his leg. The man is George Kelly. He was about to die in a Washington hospital from tuberculosis of the leg bone, when another man was brought in and died, and the doctors told Kelly that they could save his life by cutting out the diseased bone, and putting in its place a part of the leg bone of the healthy but dead man, who was named Hans Albrecht. Kelly told them to go ahead, they did and now he is walking around, partly on his own leg, partly on Albrecht's. But the dead man's relatives do not think this is quite fair, and have brought suit. They want Kelly to be compelled to give that bone back, or if not, to pay rent for it, at so much a month. It does seem likely that the relatives will get damages, for it is a point of law that a dead man's body belongs to his relatives.

TWO CENT RATE FAILS:—The U. S. Court in Kansas City, Mo., has finally overturned the law of that state which required all railroads to carry passengers for two cents a mile, and fixed a freight rate. The court decided that, as the roads ran at a loss, the rate fixed was confiscation, and unjust, and that the law is therefore unconstitutional.

SHOT BY SUITOR:—Mrs. Wm. McKee, a widow in Pittsburg, was shot to death Sunday morning by a rejected lover. He broke into her house, made his way to her room, awakened her, and when she again refused to marry him, shot her.

GETS HER DIVORCE:—A divorce was granted Tuesday in Lincoln, Neb., to Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, a daughter of W. J. Bryan. There was no defense.

TOWN WIPED OUT:—The village of Brinkley, Ark., was destroyed, damage estimated at \$1,000,000 was done, and about forty lives were lost as a result of a storm which swept across the state on Tuesday.

DR. TORREY HERE.

Great Evangelist Begins Work—Programme for the Week—A Sketch of Mr. Jacoby, Who Will Speak.—Dr. Torrey's First Sermon.

The great revival, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Torrey, the greatest living evangelist, has begun in Berea, and every one who possibly can should get out to the meetings. Every thing points to a great blessing and remarkable results, and there was a distinct feeling of power present at the first meeting under Dr. Torrey's direction. Two preparatory services had been held by Dr. Thomson Sunday and Monday nights. Pres. Frost was to have assisted at these but was confined by illness. The work of preparation for the meetings has been thorough, and now the time has come to reap the harvest.

Following is the programme of meetings for the next few days. Remember that Dr. Torrey is in such demand the world over that we will be unable to keep him with us longer than Sunday night, and the most should be made of these few meetings. Also remember that there will be many visitors in town, the Chapel will be filled and good seats reward those that come early. Some of the meetings are more for students, but all citizens are earnestly invited to attend. This is the programme:—

Thursday
9:45 a. m. Dr. Torrey speaks in Chapel.
3:45 p. m. Mr. Jacoby's class for Bible workers, Main Chapel.
7:15 p. m. Dr. Torrey in Chapel, with song service.

Friday, A Mid-Week Sabbath.

9:45 a. m. Dr. Torrey preaches in Chapel.
3:00 p. m. Dr. Torrey speaks to ministers of the gospel in the upper chapel.
Mr. Jacoby speaks in Main Chapel.
7:15 p. m. Dr. Torrey and song service in Chapel.

Saturday.

2:30 p. m. Mr. Jacoby in the main chapel.
7:15 p. m. Mr. Jacoby tells the story of his life in Main Chapel.

Sunday.

10:30 a. m. Dr. Torrey in main Chapel, following a song service.
3:00 p. m. Dr. Torrey in Main Chapel.

3:00 p. m. Children's service in Upper Chapel.

7:15 p. m. Closing exercises under Dr. Torrey in Main Chapel.

This is the programme. Don't miss a meeting you can get to. Dr. Torrey and his party which includes Mrs. Torrey, Mr. Jacoby and Dr. Palmer, the choral leader arrived Tuesday afternoon, after closing a wonderful revival at Montgomery, Ala. They will be obliged to leave here on Monday, so that each meeting is precious.

Probably the most interesting member of Dr. Torrey's party is W. S. Jacoby. He will address several meetings, and men in particular will want to hear him, for he is a mighty strong man. His life has been one of adventure, and there is no more splendid example of what Christ can do for a fallen man. He has shared all the vicissitudes and the crimes of men—he has proved his physical manhood in many ways and the religion that reached him has in it nothing of the wobble or sissy.

Here are a few points from Mr. Jacoby's record. He was orderly for Gen. Custer during several of the famous Indian fighter's greatest campaigns, and knew all the great fighters of the border. He was saved from the Custer massacre by being dishonorably discharged from the Army—there was no objection to his soldiering, but he took to fighting booze as well as Indians and got into trouble. He was present at the ring side in New Orleans, when John L. Sullivan won the world's championship fight from Kilrain in 76 rounds of fighting with the bare fists—the others in his little party were a bartender, a confidence man, and a burglar. He was a friend of Pat Crowe, the famous badli who held up trains and kidnapped the son of one of America's richest men. He was a famous poker player, and for a while made his living by gambling. He refereed a fight in Omaha when there were present Parson Davies, the great prize fight promoter, Reagan, and Peter Jackson, the greatest negro fighter that ever lived. He is such a husky man that he was many times taken for Kilrain when that great fighter was alive. He is a man all right. Now he is a redeemed man, and can tell other men about a man's religion. Come and hear him.

SMILE AND SMILE AGAIN.

This is the open season for grouches. Almost every one you see has one—some people have two or three. All months turn down at the corners and there are two main topics of conversation the rain and the mud. These two things are ground into the souls of every one; and as if it were not enough to run into both every time you stick your head out of door, you hear about them every time any one talks to you in doors. If by any chance you talk to some one who doesn't howl about the weather or the mud or both, it is because that person has already told you just what he or she thinks about it so fully that there is nothing to be said on the subject.

There is no time of the year when a little cheerfulness will go so far. A smile is worth a ray of sunshine in every life it reaches, and sunshine is what we need worst these dark days. A cheery word and a hearty handshake, a bright remark and an optimistic view of things will help a lot. These things cost nothing, and yet the person who has them does wonders for his friends all the time, and multiplies many times their power of work, and their happiness.

A merry smile doeth good like a medicine, says the old proverb, and there are never days when such medicine is more needed than at this time of year, when the whole world seems soaking and dank, and every one is suffering from the physical effects of a winter with little fresh air or fresh food. The sun shines seldom, and then not when it fits your own plans best; the clouds hang so heavy in the air that a fellow feels as if they had somehow got into his brain—there is no sign of a let-up and life takes on a deep, indigo blue color.

But if the sun doesn't shine, we can make our faces do so, and if the clouds will stay over head there is no reason for having them on our physiognomies. Polish up your faces a little, and see how soon there will be an answering gleam in those of the friends you meet. Wear a smile—it will make you happier as well as your friends. Try the power of cheerfulness on yourself—you will never get a better chance.

FOR PURE SEEDS.

Mr. Rankin, state commissioner of Agriculture, has started a movement which promises a good many dollars for the farmers of this state. It is a movement which has been tried elsewhere with immense profit, and the only pity is that Kentucky has been so slow in getting into line. The movement is that which aims to see that Kentucky farmers get pure seeds.

There is a great deal of bad seed sold in this market, as in every other where the government does not make great efforts to stop it. It is a great deal cheaper to put in what comes handy, than to carefully pick the weeds out of the seed plants. Pure seed costs a little more at first, and a good many short sighted farmers are watching those first dollars mighty close. But impure seed costs more in the end, for when the hay is cut, or the grain, the weeds that grew where the good grass might have been take five dollars off the value of the crop, where the farmer saved fifty cents on his seed.

Mr. Rankin offers, if any man will send him a sample of seed, to send back word what there is in it, so the man will be able to protect himself from the unscrupulous merchants. This will be not only a protection to the farmers but to the honest merchants, and there should not be the least opposition to this. On the other hand, sending a sample to the Commissioner may save a farmer a good many dollars, and will cost almost nothing. This is the time to try it, so that all the seed will be ready and tested when the time to plant comes. Every progressive farmer ought to get in on this opportunity. It is really money given away by the state.

A GREAT REVIVAL.

Chapman and Alexander Doing Wonders in Boston—Don't Forget that Berea has Equal Opportunities During This Week.

Everywhere throughout the city of Boston, in homes, in factories, in stores, and even in newspaper offices, the revival is the chief topic of conversation. This statement is made by Mr. George T. H. Davis in an article in The Examiner (New York) recounting the features of the present religious interest in Boston and its neighborhood. The article "In no respect overstates the situation," certifies the general chairman and the chairman of the press committee. The city is "in the midst of what is in many respects the greatest revival New England has ever known." Dr. Conrad, pastor of the famous Park Street Congregational Church, adds: "Before we get through we will see, I firmly believe, one of the greatest revivals America has ever known." Mr. Davis gives these facts:

"The newspapers are devoting page after page to the spread of the awakening. To-day the most conservative morning paper in Boston devotes seven columns to the revival, another paper devotes most of three pages to the movement. Yesterday a reporter told me that for two hours after he reached the office he did no work, but simply talked to the other reporters about the revival. Every one is amazed at the manner in which the power of God has fallen upon the city.

"The movement is under the leadership of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Mr. Charles M. Alexander, assisted by about sixty evangelists, ministers, and Gospel singers. Practically all the evangelical churches in Greater Boston have united in an effort to win the lost of the city to a knowledge of Christ. Before the arrival of the evangelists there had been long and earnest preparation and a great volume of prayer. The revival fires were already kindled, and only awaited the arrival of the evangelists to burst into flame. . . .

"A well-known religious editor, who has been in the ministry for nearly fifty years, told me he had never before seen a great city so stirred by the power of God. He mentioned the significant fact that a strange quiet-

ness has come upon the streets of the city at night. The Rev. L. H. Bates, D. D., father of ex-Governor Bates, says that he has never seen anything like this movement in the last thirty years. At one of the meetings in Cambridge, a suburb of Boston, the Mayor presided, and said that he had spoken to a policeman, who declared that the effect of the revival was wonderfully lessening the work of the policeman.

"The crowds which flock to the meetings remind me of the scenes in Swansea during the Welsh revival four years ago. It is estimated that fully 25,000 people attended the meetings nightly; while 30,000 were present on Sunday, altho the regular services were continued in most of the churches. . . .

"To me no feature of the movement is more impressive than to see 3,000 people, over half of them men, pack Tremont Temple at noon daily to get a touch of the revival spirit. Yesterday in spite of the extreme cold hundreds stood outside the doors hoping by some possibility to gain admission. The throngs are so great that two extra meetings downtown are held daily, one in the Park Street Congregational Church and the other in the historic Faneuil Hall."

The singing of gospel hymns forms one of the chief features of the awakening. It is said. Revival hymns have been published in the newspapers and people are heard singing on the street. About half the time at the meetings is given to Mr. Alexander who leads the singing. He is described as "a young man of the trimmest appearance and the most alert bearing. He is very bald, but his face is very fresh. He has the most winsome smile imaginable." The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) tells "how Mr. Alexander caught his crowd," using a somewhat dramatic method of presentation. Thus:

"The usual rather slow start in the singing, with the usual preponderance of female voices.

"Mr. Alexander (with exaggerated sweetness): 'Thank you ladies! [Much laughter.] You great, big, broad-shouldered men, where were you? I couldn't hear a sound from you. And now you have to sing. You won't have a chance to hear Dr. Chapman till you do sing. Now, just the men. And if you don't know (Continued on fourth page)

THINGS TO THINK OF

Just to leave in His dear hand
Little things,
All we cannot understand,
All that stings.
Just to let him take the care,
Sorely pressing,
Finding all we let him bear,
Changed to blessing.
Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

The "luck" that I believe in is that which comes with work, and no one ever finds it who's content to wish to shirk. The men who the world calls "lucky" will tell you, every one, that success comes not by wishing but by hard work bravely done.

When angry, count ten before you speak; when very angry count one hundred.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Marshall Bullitt Resigns Place—Charges of Fraud in Louisville Primary—Laurel Ex-Officials Indicted.

CROPS BEFORE JAIL:—The first session of the Federal District Court which met last week in Jackson, Breathitt County, lasted only two days. The judge permitted all who were given jail sentences to go home under bond that they would return after their crops were gathered in the fall and serve their sentences then. This was a great relief to the jailer, as the jail was full, the Circuit Court having already committed some sixty violators.

THAT APRIL PRIMARY:—A hearing now going on in Louisville is bringing out testimony which if true should bring a blush to every decent Republican in the state. The testimony is to the effect that at that primary all the usual corrupt methods were resorted to by at least one faction, and that the whole primary was reeking with corruption, and could not in any way be taken as showing the will of the rank and file of the party. Many men are inclined to say that all Republicans are good and all Democrats bad, but the facts are that, while the vast majority of both parties are decent citizens, there are a certain number of dirty criminals who join one or the other party for the sake of "what there is in it" and they occasionally get control of one party or another. That is what seems to have happened to the Republicans in Louisville last spring. Every good citizen will do all he can to assist in driving corruption out of politics, and especially out of his own party—for all disgrace that goes with such corruption comes back on him. There is evidence that both sides in this primary were equally bad, and it looks mighty like the Republican party in Louisville needs a good house cleaning.

EX-OFFICIALS INDICTED:—Indictments have been found against Frank P. Elliott ex-sheriff and county clerk of Laurel and Charles N. Provence, also an ex-county clerk, on charges of forgery. There is very high feeling both for and against both men, and a special term of court has been appointed to try them. It will meet the first Monday in April.

\$10,000 FOR A HUSBAND:—A recent decision of the Court of Appeals holds that Miss Frances McClelland, a well known Blue Grass girl will have to be married before she can collect a legacy of \$10,000 left her by an uncle. The money will be hers the day she gets married, but not before.

OLD REPUBLICAN DEAD:—One of the deplorable results of the bad weather at Taft's inauguration, was the death on the Bradley special train on the way home of Mr. J. W. Calvert, a leading Republican who was present at the formation of the party.

NOMINATIONS IN 23rd:—There being no opposition, the District Committee of the 23rd Judicial District, at a meeting in Reattysville last week, declared James P. Adams and Kelley Kash the Republican candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney. The primary election has been called off.

A 100 FOOT FALL:—W. T. Howard, of Harlau, was nearly killed Monday by his horse falling over a hundred foot cliff on Clover Creek. The horse became unmanageable near the cliff and finally bucked over.

BULLITT RESIGNS:—Marshall Bullitt, who was leader of the Taft forces against Bradley, has resigned his place as a member of the Board of Public Safety of Louisville. It is thought that the disclosures about the April primaries have something to do with it.

IN WASHINGTON

A Great Inauguration, Except for the Weather—Storm Mars Fine Parade and Death Follows Pleasure—Plans for Tarriff and Other Legislation.

Washington, D. C.

March 8, '09.

When the Great American People undertake to celebrate the incoming of a great man as President the result is a festival day not to be equaled under the sun in this present day and age. The writer has seen monster multitudes on many occasions, including the famous "St. Louis Day" at the St. Louis World's Fair, and a September Saturday night at Coney Island, New York, but the indescribably immense throngs that choked the streets of Washington city last Thursday belong in a class by themselves. Estimates vary from 200,000 to 400,000 additional persons in the city on that day. For the real thing in a great American crowd inauguration day holds the palm.

We had been told that the slight-seers ranks were composed mostly of country bankers. Also that they were composed of city "sports." Also that they were largely from the southern central states. Also that they came mainly from Baltimore and Philadelphia. But when the crowds actually arrived and the spectator attempted to assign them to any one class of society or any one region of the country, he was forced to give it up. The fact was plain that the Great American people had sent representatives of every variety. The green felt hat of the Bowery swell knocked against the stately Stetson of the Kentucky colonel, and that in turn jostled the Western sombrero and the trim derby of the Middle West. Farmers and business men and machinists stood side by side in the surging mass of humanity that covered every corner of the Capitol Plaza and filled Pennsylvania Avenue for a solid mile and a half. It was a truly national assemblage.

BUT THE WEATHER! OH, MY!

The weather was outrageously bad. After three weeks of mild and beautiful weather Washington had the misfortune to see cloudy skies on Tuesday morning, rain all day Wednesday, and a soft suffocating snow all Wednesday night and Thursday morning, which clogged the streets, stopped the trains and broke down every telegraph wire out of Washington, leaving the town dependent upon a single wireless station on the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Taft was forced to take the oath and read his inauguration address inside the Senate Chamber, because the health of the aged Chief Justice Fuller could not be risked in the snow-storm outside. Mr. Taft, however, stepped out onto the outside platform for a few moments and bowed to the crowds which had been standing in the six inch slush since early morning waiting eagerly for a sight of him. Then Mr. Roosevelt's carriage set out for the Union Station, and the ovation which had greeted Taft's appearance was redoubled. Mr. Roosevelt's act in leaving town at once instead of remaining to review the great parade with Mr. Taft was one of great tact. If Roosevelt had stayed it seems probable that he would have been the hero of the day instead of Taft.

A GREAT PARADE.

Five thousand dollars were spent in clearing the snow from Pennsylvania Avenue between nine o'clock in the morning and noon, to make way for the big parade, which commenced about two-thirty and lasted until darkness closed the scene. President Taft watched the passing of the great pageant from his special reviewing stand in the center of the "Court of Honor" behind the White House. All along the two miles of the line of march seats cost from \$2.50 to \$100, the latter price being exceeded in scores of instances. Rooms with two windows fronting on the Avenue rented for \$400. The parade was equal to the occasion. President Taft was escorted from the Capitol by Troop A of Ohio, composed of the flower of Ohio's finest young men from the wealthy classes, and presenting an appearance hardly to be matched by any existing cavalry troop. Other features were the Philippine Constabulary Band, the sailors from the world-circling fleet, the New York delegation headed by Governor Hughes, and the Taft Marching Club of Cincinnati.

PLEASURE AND DEATH.

In the evening the city emptied itself upon the "Ellipse" in front of (Continued on fourth page)

OBLIVION for the SCARECROW?

By WILLARD W. GARRISON.

DRAWINGS BY DEARBORN NEVILL.



HAVE the agriculturist and the venerable scarecrow reached the parting of the ways?

Men who claim to know say they have. The farmer's silent bluff against birds of the air which prey upon vegetable life and beasts of the ground with inclinations likewise, is doomed, it is declared.

Charged with wire fences, shotguns and special preparations of poison—the modern antidote for dumb sinners—have come into being to such an extent that the scarecrow has passed the period of usefulness in many sections.

Professional jokers and farmers who employ electricity in



THE SILENT SENTINEL NO LONGER INSPIRES THE POET

their work are glad. Romancers, the farmer possessed of perhaps only 80 to 100 acres, the city man, who was wont to ask: "Why, that fellow looks all day long over that cornfield," the crows and the farmer's wife are sorry.

And they have reasons, too. The romancer who mentally tore off yards and yards of poetry about the pathetic plight of the guardian of the chicken coop and oat crop, must wend his way about the plantation of his country cousins in constant fear of touching a live wire and he has no more such lifelike themes for his alleged poetic nobility.

The small farmer is sorry to see his brother of larger worldly goods take a step forward by proclaiming the scarecrow extinct.

The city man may no longer wonder at the art of putting the sham together and his suggestions about "giving it a touch of decoration" is positively obsolete.

As for the crows. It is the duty of every mother crow, as well as the father crow, to teach its young that the scarecrow is the friend of all crows. Hence, the silent friend of winter and summer can no longer be perched upon by the young crows in learning to fly, and the figure which was intended to be the crows' god of ill-omen, but which in the eyes of the dark-hued minions of the air was an indication of the whereabouts of edibles in the shape of corn, usually, is to be swept into oblivion.

The farmer's wife hates to see the scarecrow go because of pleasant associations. During the long summer days while she is alone, the men and boys being off in the fields, the silent, stiff-armed policeman carries on a silent conversation with her, and she has surprised city people by inserting a corn husk in the scarecrow's upper left-hand pocket as a tribute to the vanity of the inanimate farmhand. Always absolutely safe to talk to, never answering surlily, always silent under the most scathing arraignment, is it any wonder that the scarecrow will be missed by the woman folks?

Thus a score of years may see it extinct. Amid gnashing of teeth by the old-time agriculturist, tears by fair conversationalists, caw-caws by crows seeking the cause of the new vogue, mourning by the city folks and others, no certain is to be drawn over this pitiable individual.

The word scarecrow signifies its realm of usefulness which is to scare crows, hawks, rabbits, squirrels—in fact, almost anything or being which is liable to inflict grievous wrong upon Mr. Farmer.

While the scarecrow itself may become extinct, the art of making scarecrows will always live, agriculturists declare. The realistic scarecrow is a work of art. A touch of realism here and there will often chase away tramps in the summer time—near-sighted tramps especially.

The scarecrow is purely an American institution, invented for the purpose of helping the farmer protect his grains, but reversed by thieves and made an ever-present food indicator. Nobody knows who invented it and nobody cares much.

One story which has found so much credence is that told by a New England farmer, who remembers the times before the war. At that time he knew a farm hand in Maine who was by nature instinct a shirker of work. His employer learned this after the man had been in his employ three hours. Seeing that he was practically useless in general farm work, he set him to watching a prize cornfield, hoping that by this method he might utilize the man's services and save his corn, for the crows were hungry and there were lots of them. For two days this suited the son of rest fine, for he could lie down and doze, the mere sight of him scaring the crows for miles around.

The shirker, whose name cannot be divulged

because of the fact that his grandson is now holder of a high office at Portland, Me., discovered that the crows flew away at the sight of him and he soon grew tired of his work. So he rigged up a crude imitation of a twentieth century scarecrow and put the invention to work. Then he spent his days snoozing under a tree in the apple orchard, his employer believing him still on duty at the feeding ground of the crows. Since that time his idea has been greatly improved, but then it was the pinnacle of Yankee ingenuity.

He tied two sticks crosswise and simply rested his tattered coat over the device. This scared the crows worse than he himself had and he was much pleased. The adage reads: "Necessity is the mother of invention," but in his case "That tired feeling was the mother of the scarecrow."

Every theatergoer remembers the "Wizard of Oz," since he named the "Gizard of Was." George Stone, an old-time athlete of marked ability, capered about as the scarecrow in that musical comedy and his movements were typical of the "silent bluffer." Stone is double-jointed, and his part resembled a scarecrow so much that the first part of the play, in which he stands immovable and limp for a period of 18 minutes, it was often thought that he was a piece of scenery, adjusted by the "property man."

Stone was the first imitator of the scarecrow and that show embodied the only character which ever tried to look like the minion of the cornfield. He was so limber that his twice-a-day stunts was to fall down a staircase on his face, which he did regularly, without denting the stairs.

Cal Holland, former Chicagoan, but to-day a prosperous farmer, located three miles from Benton Harbor, Mich., is the one and only, first and original scarecrow expert. His farm is a veritable scarecrow convention. They stare at you from the front yard, from back of the chicken run, from the back door of the farmhouse and the fields are dotted with them.

And Mr. Holland's scarecrows are some scarecrows. He has boy scarecrows, men scarecrows, girl and women scarecrows, the latter being equipped with phonographic apparatus to make them realistic. He is now working on a dog scarecrow, which, when complete, will make the hound pup of the fiercest men wind their tails between their legs and trace their steps thither.

Of local color in Mr. Holland's scarecrows, there is no end. Imagine one equipped with a neatly ironed pocket handkerchief, cigar stub in the place generally supposed to contain its physiognomy, a hat set rakishly on the left side of its head, Mr. Holland's worn-out trousers neatly creased,

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD USUALLY CAME OFF BEST IN A SARTORIAL TRADE WITH THE SCARECROW.



AN UP-TO-DATE SCARECROW WITH PHONOGRAPH ATTACHMENT.

mon the scarecrow the better it scares, so we'll let it go at that.

A woman from Chicago recently visited Mrs. Holland and commented favorably upon the farm, except for "those rubes in the back yard who are continually staring at a person."

Usually the agriculturist has no for every garment. They are made over for the children and the oldest son, as a rule, retreats into the father's discards, at least while doing the work about the farm. When the clothes have passed the period of usefulness, they are banded over to the silent sentinel, where the elements play with them until there is little to remind the farmer of his ex-apparel.

That is, the elements play with them if the knights of the side door Pullman don't happen upon the scene and divest the scarecrow of its clothing before storm and wind do.

There are dozens and dozens of farm stories about invasions of hoboes and their art of effecting stealthy clothing trades with the guards of the cornfields, in which case the friends of the crows always come off second best and far more tattered.

In such cases it takes the scavengers of the air some time to make the acquaintance of the revamped sentinel anew and thus the farmer is aided, despite the fact that he and his dog hate the "ho."

But the scarecrow is absolutely and positively to make his final appearance soon. It is said, and modern methods of sowing the crops are taking away one of the most picturesque features of the American farm, the poots murmur.

Action of the Magnetic Needle.

The magnetic needle comes to rest pointing north and south because the earth acts as if it were a great magnet. A compass needle would come to rest pointing lengthwise of a bar magnet placed under the compass needle, just as it does under the influence of the earth. For this reason we think of the earth as a great magnet. The north pole and the north star have no influence over the compass needle.

WRITHED IN FLAMES FOR NINE MINUTES

Vengeance of Texas Mob Wreaked on Negro Accused of Assaulting White Woman.

Rockwall, Tex., March 8.—After having been identified by Mrs. Arthur McKinney as the negro who attempted a criminal assault upon her Friday morning, Anderson Ellis was taken from the Rockwall county jail Sunday night and secured to an iron stake driven into the earth and burned to death in the presence of about a thousand persons.

Earlier in the evening Will Clark, a negro, was shot and instantly killed when his father, Andrew Clark, refused permission to a posse to search his premises on the assumption that Ellis was concealed there.

People were here from several towns and from Dallas, Collin and Hunt, as well as Rockwall county, to witness the execution of the negro.

Ellis admitted his guilt, but refused to make a statement or to leave farewell messages for his relatives.

He did not utter a cry as the pile of cordwood, which had been well saturated with kerosene, was set afire, nor did he show loss of nerve as the flames cooked his flesh. He was dead within nine minutes after the torch had been applied.

The burning occurred in the public square of the city. At an early hour Friday morning Mrs. McKinney went into her back yard and was seized by the negro Ellis, an employee of McKinney, who attempted to assault her. She fought desperately, and the negro, running away, called that he would murder her should she reveal his attempted act.

The alarm spread quickly, and the entire section turned out, joining the authorities in the chase after the negro. The search continued through Friday and Saturday.

When a posse Sunday arrived at the farmhouse of Andrew Clark, a negro, a demand was made to search the premises on the supposition that the negro Ellis was there in hiding. Upon refusal the inmates were remanded to surrender and two negroes were observed to run from the rear of the house.

Shots were fired at them, and one of them, William Clark, a son of the negro farmer, was killed. The other negro, now known to be Ellis, escaped. He was surrounded in a farmhouse three miles south of Caddo Mills, Ellis, armed, made a desperate resistance and emptied his weapon at the posse.

During the fight with the posse Ellis was wounded twice. The negro was placed in the Rockwall county jail. When it became generally known that Ellis was held in the jail a quiet but determined crowd of men overpowered the jailer, secured his keys, unlocked the cell and brought the negro down.

There was no rowdiness. The negro was securely tied to an iron stake. Cordwood, saturated with kerosene, was piled about him, and upon his refusal to make a statement beyond admitting his guilt, in the presence of Mrs. McKinney, who fully identified him as her assailant, the torch was applied.

JEALOUS WIFE

Shoots New York Labor Agitator Then Fatally Wounds Himself.

Norwich, N. Y., March 8.—Henry C. Jacobs, a prominent Central New York labor agitator, was Sunday shot twice through the head by his wife, who then shot herself, inflicting a wound from which she died.

The reason for the rash deed was jealousy. Mrs. Jacobs left a public statement, in which she accused Mrs. Harriet Garner, of Chicago, a nurse, who for the past 11 months has been caring for her husband's father, of breaking up her home. She states that Jacobs had admitted his infatuation.

Widow Shot By Rejected Suitor.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.—Waking at 4 o'clock Sunday morning at her home in Beaver, 30 miles west of here, Mrs. Mamie McKee, a widow, found William G. Wilner, a rejected suitor, standing at her bedside, and when she declared again in answer to his question that she did not love the man, he fired four bullets into her head. Wilner killed himself by taking poison and then shooting himself.

Church Destroyed.

Kittanning, Pa., March 8.—The First Presbyterian church, considered one of the finest houses of worship in Western Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss \$90,000; \$35,000 insurance. The fire started, it is believed, from the heating apparatus.

Foundry Plant Destroyed By Fire.

Anniston, Ala., March 8.—An incendiary fire early Sunday morning in the plant of the Central Foundry Co. here caused a loss of \$60,000 and 250 men were thrown out of employment.

Ends Life With Poison.

Boston, March 8.—Mrs. Bertha Wileed Elton, 42 years old, a prominent club woman of Dorchester, short-story writer and well-known student of sociology, committed suicide by drinking poison at her home Saturday morning.

Law Will Hit Japs.

Honolulu, March 8.—The territorial senate, by a vote of 10 to 5, has passed its second reading the anti-Japanese bill, which prohibits aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters.



THE PRICE OF A DRINK.

"Five cents a glass." Does anyone think that is really the price of a drink? "Five cents a glass," I hear you say: "Why, that isn't very much to pay." Oh, no, indeed, it is a very small sum. You are passing over 'twixt finger and thumb. And if that were all that you gave away it wouldn't be very much to pay.

The price of a drink? Let him decide who has lost his courage and lost his pride.

And lies in a groveling heap of clay. Not far removed from a beast to-day. The price of a drink? Let that one tell who sleeps to-night in a murderer's cell And feels within him the drive of hell. Honor and virtue, love and truth, All the glory and pride of youth, Hopes of manhood, the wreath of fame, High endeavor and noble aim— These are the treasures thrown away As the price of a drink from day to day.

"Five cents a glass." How Satan laughed As o'er the bar the young man quaffed The heated liquor, for the demon knew The terrible work that drink would do, And before the morning the victim lay With his life-blood seething ebullient away; And that was the price he paid, alas! For the pleasure of taking a social glass!

The price of a drink? If you want to know What some are willing to pay for it, go Through that wretched tenement over there,

With dingy windows and broken stair, Where foul diseases like a vampire crawl;

With emaciated wings o'er the moidly walls

There poverty dwells with her hungry brood,

Wild-eyed as demons for lack of food; There shame in a corner crouches low, There violence deals its cruel blow, And innocent ones are thus accursed To pay the price of another's thirst.

"Five cents a glass." Oh, if that were all, The sacrifice would, indeed, be small, But the money's worth is the least amount.

We pay, and whoever will keep account Will learn the terrible waste and blight That follows this ruinous appetite. "Five cents a glass." Does anyone think That that is really the price of a drink? Josephine Pollard.

THE SALOON IN OUR TOWN.

What It Did to Ruin Many of Our Men of Promise.

I was in my twenty-first year when I saw the dead body of Abraham Lincoln lying in state in St. James' hall, Buffalo, N. Y. The lines of his face were noble even in death. At that time I was employed as night clerk in one of Buffalo's largest hotels. The proprietor—a good looking, middle aged widower, with a small family of grown-up sons and daughters—was not doted to gin cocktails. His order invariably was: "Gin cocktail—considerable gin and little water." A few years afterward he died in an insane asylum in New York state. In 1867 I served in a similar capacity in a hotel in Erie, Pa. The proprietor acquired quite a fortune—something over \$50,000. He became a gambler and drunkard, lost his fortune, and about ten years afterward, while netting as a porter in the same hotel, he fell out of a third-story window and his neck was broken—all this owing to "The Saloon in Our Town." In 1884 I engaged in business in Cleveland, O., and in ten years accumulated about \$20,000. Now, in these years I drank occasionally, and never imagined that, at some future day, I should become one of the worst drunkards in the United States. Yet such, alas! proved to be the case. Why, I used to sneak along the streets, feeling so mean and low—as if I dared not meet the folks I used to know. I left Cleveland in 1899 and have never been there since. I traveled through Michigan and Indiana, and worked as a salesman in various lines. In 1900 I came to Indianapolis and got stranded; so here I've been ever since.

"The Saloon in Our Town" has made of me a physical, moral and financial wreck. A broken right arm, a sprained left ankle, a dislocated left wrist, a disfigured right eye, and several minor cuts in various parts of my anatomy are the results of frequent visits to "The Saloon in Our Town." Many a night, in hot and cold weather, I've "curried the banner." Many a night I've slept on the grass, on freight-house ledges, back stoops or school-houses, empty house porches, stair steps, on the grass in parks—in fact, any old place that seemed a safe retreat from the policeman or watchman. And often—oh, how often!—I've turned my face away when I'd read the signs: "Big lunch for ten cents."

"The Saloon in Our Town" in this twentieth century enlightened age should not be in evidence. Why nurse a devil within your bosom—except you love suffering and death? In your future elections see to it that no man receives your support except he is fully pledged to the suppression of that hideous monster—"The Saloon in Our Town."—L. F. Spoke, in Collier's.

Quite Fitting.

January 23, LaRue county, Kentucky—Abraham Lincoln's native county—voted by a majority of 1,085—a fitting step to take on the eve of the anniversary of the birth of so great a temperance advocate.

To Probe Drug Evil.

Secretary Wilson is about to take steps to investigate the uses to which cocaine, caffeine and certain chloral hydrates are put, with a view to putting a stop to their use in any way that will tend to fasten the drug habit upon their consumers.

St. Patrick's Day Memories

By DENIS A. McCARTHY

(From his Volume of Poetry, "Voices of Erin.")

Here in the strangers' city
The winds blow blither and keen,
But over the sea in Ireland now
I know that the fields are green;
I know that the fields are green, and the snow
From the hills has melted away,
And the blackbird sings, an' the shamrock
springs.

On dear St. Patrick's Day!

I know that the bells are ringing
From many a belfry quaint,
In many a chapel the organ tells
The glory of Ireland's saint;
From many a cabin lowly and poor,
From many a mansion gay,
The strains arise to the list'ning skies
Of sweet "St. Patrick's Day."

I know that the boys are gathered
Outside on the village green,
Where many a feat of stalwart strength
Enlivens the sunlit scene;
And who would be blaming an Irish youth
For letting his glances stray
To the callins dressed in their Sunday best
On dear St. Patrick's Day?

Here in the strangers' city
Are fortune and fame galore,
The poor man's son may win if he will
A measure of golden store;
But ever when springtime comes again
I wish I were far away
Where the Suir flows and the shamrock
grows,
On dear St. Patrick's Day!

St. Patrick's Greatness

An Englishman who had toured the United States said to an American friend:
"I cannot understand it. On the 22d of February I supposed there would be a grand national demonstration in honor of George Washington. But nothing occurred. On the 17th of March the city I was in was decorated in green flags and Irish emblems fluttered everywhere, the hotel menu card was in green ink and the evening paper came out in green."
"Hauds played in the streets, men paraded, the city police force and military turned out, there were balls, banquets and public speaking. What I want to know is whether St. Patrick or George Washington is the nation's patron saint."

Some idea of how powerful a figure St. Patrick was may be gained by comparing the memory of St. Patrick, born 1,635 years ago, with that of George Washington, who has been dead a little more than a century.

St. Patrick went into Ireland when it was plunged in the darkness of paganism. He confronted a hostile people with a dozen assistants. He carried the new civilization with him. He met a fighting race and subdued it single-handed.

His first work in reaching a community was to preach the gospel in the native tongue of the people. This he did with Pauline fervor and a fire of conviction which fired the heart and imagination of the people. You can look at the work of any Irish priest to-day and see the duplication of St. Patrick's method. First a talk to the people, then the building of a church, then the erection of a school, and then the exhortation to practice the Christian virtues, the securing of the widow and the orphan, the weak, the alien and the aged.

Patrick established universities which, by the labor of the inmates, were self-sustaining, and to which the youth of England flocked by thousands. Europe, during his lifetime, was in confusion. Hordes of the north, Goths and Vandals, ravaged the south, and the lamp of learning, extinguished in the continent, burned brightly in the cloisters of the monasteries and universities of Ireland. Patrick translated nothing into Irish. He taught the Irish Latin and implanted, full corn, the civilization of Christian Rome.

He introduced the arts and crafts, developed agriculture, taught industry, application and love of work. Institutions of learning, churches and homes of religious workers, training schools and seminaries, were supported, not by contributions, but by labor of the inmates.

From idleness to industry, from fighting to the arts of peace, from Druidic worship to Christian practice and ideals, St. Patrick turned the whole island by personal effort and example, by incessant exhausting toil. He died as he lived, without the possession of a groat.

The arts and letters, science and biblical knowledge which fled from the continent took refuge in the famous schools which made Durrow and Aragh the universities of the west. To the eternal honor of Irish hospitality be it said that these thousands of strangers from every country in Europe were not only welcomed, but supplied gratuitously with books, clothes and food.

The scholarship thus engendered re-furnished Europe when, a century's anarchy over, the Irish missionaries

BROUGHT OLD FOES TOGETHER

Two Results of Deep Potatoes on St. Patrick's Day.

Here is an echo of St. Patrick's day in a story that is going the rounds of the police officers in a certain district. In fact, the story began two years back from the 17th of last March. At that time a certain son of Erin, in honor of the patron saint of his country, imbibed just freely enough to make him a bit peevish. A gentleman whose ancestors hail from the land of the Kaiser Wilhelm did the same thing, possibly because it was not the day dedicated to the patron saint of his country—the average man can find an excuse in anything when he wants to take a little more than is good for him.

With such inspiration on St. Patrick's day, 1907, it did not take much to get up a goodly-sized quarrel between the Irishman and the German and each said mean and horrid things about the land which the other delighted to honor. By and by I reached the "You're another" stage.

And for a whole year the two guardians of the peace were enemies. But on St. Patrick's day next year the twain again indulged in frequent libations, and this time with different results, for each one was inspired with a great and deep love for all mankind.

With this love in their hearts the old enemies met.
"Herman," said the Irishman, "be gorra, but I'm a mane man. Will ye forgive and forget for the sake o' auld times?"
"Sure Mike, but dat iss von thug!" will do.

There is not any morn to this story unless it is that there are queerer things than green snakes to be seen on St. Patrick's day.—Cleveland Leader.

The "True Shamrock."

The "true shamrock" to an Irish man, is the plant which is known by that name around the spot of his or his father's birth. But the botanist has as much trouble in identifying it as he has in identifying the "mayflower" of New England, a name which is applied in different localities to the trailing arbutus, to the saxifrage, to the hepatica and to two or three other plants. In spite of the fact that the trailing arbutus is the mayflower of New England literature, the word is much more commonly and popularly applied to the saxifrage than it is to the arbutus.

St. Patrick's Iron Hand Bell.

No visible memorial of Patrick has escaped the chances of time with one possible exception. This is a four-sided iron hand bell, preserved in the national museum at Dublin, which it is not actually used by the saint may have been in use at Armagh a hundred years or so after his death

FINDS GEMS WORTH \$100,000

GREEK TRIES TO SELL MRS. HEINZE'S PEARLS.

Is Arrested in Omaha, But Says He Found Necklace in Gutter in New York.

Omaha, Neb.—While trying to sell to Albert Edholm, a local jeweler, a necklace worth at least \$100,000, and possibly much more, John D. Slavits, a Greek who for the convenience of Americans calls himself Savis, was arrested Thursday by the Omaha police.

The necklace consists of a single string of 63 pearls, carefully matched and fastened with a clasp set with a diamond of unusual size. According to Mr. Edholm, whose opinion is corroborated by other experts, the strand may be valued as high as \$300,000.

Savis entered the jewelry store and presented a single pearl which he offered to sell. Assuring himself of its genuineness, Mr. Edholm gave him a valuation of \$50 or \$60, whereupon the Greek offered to sell him a dozen at \$40 each, but said a friend had them.

By a ruse the jeweler succeeded in notifying the police and two detectives were sent to the store, where the man was arrested. At the station a search revealed the entire necklace, which he was carrying in his pocket. The Greek was heavily armed when arrested, but made no effort to resist the detectives.

The police had received from the New York police department the description of the necklace, which was said to have disappeared from the Knickerbocker hotel in that city November 26 last. This information, however, did not reveal the name of the owner. Savis said he was employed by the Knickerbocker hotel for 13 months, in a position known as sidewalk man.

He was sweeping refuse from the walk into the gutter, and as he brushed it over the curb he saw the necklace lying in the gutter with some rubbish.

SPERRY BELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Seaton Schroeder Appointed Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry Tuesday made formal application to be relieved from duty as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet, and Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder has been appointed in his place.

Admiral Sperry was tendered the presidency of the Naval War college, but declined the position, indicating his preference for subordinate duty there.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright will remain in command of the second squadron of the fleet, Rear Admiral William T. Potter is transferred from commander of the Fourth division to command the Third division, formerly in charge of Rear Admiral Schroeder, and Rear Admiral Edward H. Barry, who has been supervisor of naval auxiliaries at New York, has been appointed to a higher office.

Admiral Sperry will hand down his flag as commander-in-chief on the 8th inst., when Admiral Schroeder will assume command. The impression is that his tenure will be but temporary, and that before the summer is over he will turn over the command to Admiral Wainwright.

WAS INDIANA MAN SLAIN?

Chicago Girl Held to Explain Valparaiso Merchant's Disappearance.

Chicago.—Lillian McDermott, 24 years old, Albany avenue, was taken into custody by detectives of the Central police station Friday in connection with the mysterious disappearance of George Lafoure, 35 years old, a wealthy shoe merchant, who has been missing from his home in Valparaiso, Ind.

Lafoure came to Chicago three weeks ago with a large amount of money in his possession to put through a business deal. His wife declares she has not heard from him since he left home. According to Capt. O'Brien, a check for \$20, bearing Lafoure's signature, was found in the prisoner's possession.

Cabinet Approved.

Washington.—All the members of President Taft's cabinet except Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Secretary of War Dickinson and Attorney General Wickersham were sworn in Saturday. Personal business keeps Secretaries MacVeagh and Dickinson in Chicago for a week. The attorney general took the oath of office Friday.

The senate confirmed all the nominations as had been expected, and the cabinet members, who have been sworn in began their duties Saturday.

Win Eight-Hour Day.

Cincinnati.—The union men won and the employers lost in the long fought case of the Typothetae of America against the International Printing Pressmen's union, according to a decision rendered Tuesday afternoon by the United States circuit court of appeals.

Kansas Woman Mysteriously Slain.
Atchison, Kan.—Mystery surrounds the killing of Mrs. Jerome Hoover, who was found dead at her home. The undertaker discovered a small wound behind her right ear. The wound was probed and a bullet found.

Admiral Cervera Near Death.

Cadiz.—Vice-Admiral Pascual Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet destroyed by the American fleet off Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, is dying at Puerto Real. The last sacraments were administered Friday.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for March 21, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Covering the first nine chapters of the Acts.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word."—Acts 8:4.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The period of the past quarter's lessons extends over about ten years.

Three eras are considered in the lessons of the quarter.

1. The two powers through which the work was accomplished: the ever-living Saviour and the Holy Spirit.

2. The church at Jerusalem, developing in four directions.

3. The church extended to six different places named.

The map will help us to understand the situation.

The principal persons with whom we have been concerned: The eleven apostles, especially Peter and John; the seven deacons, especially Stephen and Philip. Accredited by miracles in the name of Jesus, Barnabas, a liberal giver. The members of the Sanhedrin, chief priests, Sadducees, scribes—bringing opposition from without. Ananias, Sapphira and Simon Magus—dangers from within. A lame beggar, Ethiopian prince, Aeneas and Dorcas—examples of persons helped. The great and increasing multitude of believers.

Constantine's motto: "In hoc signo vinces." "By this sign (of the cross) thou shalt conquer." Is true of the church in all ages.

No church or body of men which denies the divinity and continued existence of Jesus has ever been largely successful in spreading the gospel, or building up the religious life.

The Holy Spirit coming with new power and abundance, because the coming of the Son of God has made the greatness of his work possible, is the other force by which Christianity has made its conquests.

His presence was made manifest to the senses so that people would realize the fact and the nature of the power which transformed the character of the people, and multiplied the number of the disciples.

Relate the stories of the Ascension, the Promise, the Prayer Meeting, the Day of Pentecost.

Note the growth of the church in four directions.

1. The transformation of character, seen in the apostles, notably in Peter; and point out the incidents which show what that change was. Seen also in the character of the first Christians. Seen also in their action under persecution.

2. Growth in numbers. Note the expressions which show this progress.

3. Growth in organization. Give the most marked instances.

4. Growth in extent of country reached by the gospel.

Difficulties and How They Were Overcome.—State the obstacles in the way of this progress, and how they were overcome—from without, from within. Name the various incidents which illustrate and express both the difficulties and the way the early Christians overcame evil with good.

Literary Test Review.

We give below a literary test review which will prove interesting. The list of quotations which were either suggested by incidents in the first nine chapters of Acts, covered by our lessons, or naturally suggest them.

Not on one favored forehead fell
Of old the fire-tongued miracle,
But flamed o'er all the thronging host.
—Whittier, in "The Meeting."

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong
Forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own.
—Lowell, in "Present Tense."

For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to his own likeness.
—Milton, in "Paradise Lost."

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.
—Richard Lovelace.

In youth, beside the lonely sea,
Voices and visions came to me;
In every wind I felt the stir
Of some celestial messenger.
—T. B. Aldrich, in "Sea Longings."

The friendly flames of the spring sun
Glanced like the tongues of fire, betheld
By apostles aforesaid.
—Longfellow, in "Evangeline."

Tongues of the dead, not lost,
But speaking from death's frost,
Like fiery tongues at Pentecost!
—Longfellow, in "Song of the Silent Land."

The baptism of the Holy Ghost.
—Whittier, in "The Meeting." 186-191.

Stood before him glorified,
Shining and tall and fair and straight
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate.
—Lowell, in "Vision of Sir Launfal."

Thou hast been Queen Candace,
And Helen of Troy, and shalt be
The Intelligence Divine.
—Longfellow, in "Helen of Tyre."

A four-foot coal seam yields 6,000 tons an acre.

Surely Record for Term of Service.

An old servant has just died at Lisburn, England, in the person of Susan O'Hagan, who had been in the service of one family for 97 years. She had been with four generations of the family, and had nursed three. For some time past she had been frail, but enjoyed good health and the full use of her faculties, and could sew and knit without the aid of glasses.

Neuralgia from Eye Defects.
Ninety per cent. of the neuralgic headaches are attributed to eye defects.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpended fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

A GREAT REVIVAL

(Continued from First Page.)

this tune, sing some other; but sing!"

"A great improvement, followed by praise for the upper gallery in the rear, and a prophecy that they would beat the whole house if they should sing alone. They try it, with fine effect.

"Mr. Alexander: 'Bless your heart, you can't fool me! Why, I think every one up there was singing. You have just made this meeting over. [Applause.] Oh, I like you! Now I'm not so sure about this side of the upper gallery, but I'll try you.'

"That side sings it, and excels the back gallery—of course.

"Mr. Alexander: 'Same quality. Creams rise to the top every time.'

"Then he tries the other side gallery—the top one. Result not so good.

"Mr. Alexander: 'Who was that man up there that was singing? [Great laughter.] Show him to me! Get up there, brother, and sing it [A man is pushed to the front, up near the ceiling.] Take your time now brother.'

"He sings it, and sings it well, in spite of evident tremors.

"Mr. Alexander, heartily: 'Good for you! Now, you quality folks in the first balcony, let us hear from you. [They peel it out in a mighty volume.] Now, aren't you folks on the floor ashamed of yourselves?'

"Then he called upon the preachers to sing it by themselves, and they did so with a vim that brought forth a round of applause. Then he was bold enough to call upon the row of reporters in front of him. I heard groans on my right and my left. 'Oh, come now,' they muttered, 'that is going it too strong!' Nevertheless they sang it, and with a will, and received the most applause of all.

"Mr. Alexander: Don't tell me that Boston can't sing! Now let us have it once more, everybody. The building might burn down, and we'd never have

the chance at it again.'"

Dr. Chapman writes in Zions Herald (Histon):

"I consider the Boston evangelistic campaign the greatest in every way with which I have ever been associated. I know that this city is profoundly stirred, and I am persuaded that it is the power of God which has taken possession of the people. All classes and conditions of men and women are interested. There is genuine conviction of sin. There is the old-time concern for souls. We are witnessing every night the most clear-cut conversions possible."

DR. TORREY'S FIRST SERMON

Dr. Torrey's first sermon Tuesday night was given to about 1,100 people. It was on the subject: "What It Costs Not To Be a Christian." Following are a few extracts from it—they give only a faint idea of its power and effect.

What does it cost not to be a Christian? First of all, what is it to be a Christian? By a Christian I understand, any man, woman, or child that comes to God as a lost sinner, takes Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour, surrenders to Him as their Lord and Master, confesses Him as such publicly before the world, and strives to live to please Him in everything day by day.

What does it cost not to do it? 1 In the first place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of peace. —A Christian has peace: "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ," —Romans, v. 1. And having peace with God we have peace in our hearts, but no man out of Christ has peace. "There is no peace for the wicked saith my God." . . .

2 In the second place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of the highest, deepest, purest, holiest, most overflowing joy that can be known right here on earth. . . .

Now I will admit that there are a great many people in the world that call themselves Christians, who have just enough religion to make themselves miserable. They are holding to the world with one hand, generally the right hand, and to Jesus Christ with the other. Of course they have not joy unspeakable and full of glory. But show me a Christian who has dropped the world with both hands and I will show you a man or woman that has joy unspeakable and full of glory, every time. . . . But nobody out of Christ has joy unspeakable and full of glory. . . .

3 In the third place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of hope. A Christian has hope.—As we read in Titus 1, 2, "In hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie promised." Oh, how magnificent that hope is, hope of eternal life! How sure it is resting on the Word of God Who cannot lie. The world has no hope that has any foundation. Hope for the future is more important than present possession. . . .

4 In the next place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of the highest manhood and the highest womanhood.—Have you ever thought of it, that we have all fallen away from God's ideal of manhood and womanhood through sin? Paul puts it in his tremendous way, "We have all sinned and come short of the glory of God," all fallen short of God's ideal of manhood; and the only way back to it is by the acceptance of those regenerating and transforming powers that there are in Jesus Christ. . . .

5 In the next place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of God's favour.—We have all sacrificed God's favour through sin. The only way back to God's favour is by the acceptance of the Sin-bearer whom God has provided. . . .

6 In the next place, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of Christ's acknowledgement in the world to come.—How plain the Word of God

is about that. Turn to Jesus' own words in Matthew x. 32, 33: "Whosoever therefore shall confess Me before men, him will I confess before My Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in Heaven." . . .

7 Once more, not to be a Christian costs the sacrifice of eternal life, and means to perish for ever.—How plain the Word of God is about that. Take the words of Jesus Christ Himself in John III, 14, 15, "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." How plain it is. Believe—have everlasting life; not believe—perish. . . .

Men and women, I put to you then this question: Are you willing to pay the price of a Christless life? If you are, I have nothing more to say. If not, I ask you to stand right up and profess your acceptance of Christ like men and women. Now I will admit that you may gain something by not becoming Christians. I will admit that it will cost you something to become real Christians. It will in all probability cost you the loss of friends that you hold very dear. I never knew a man to step out of the world without losing friends. It will cost you the loss of money, for real Christianity touches a man's pocketbook. I am willing to admit that. You cannot do some things in business if you become a Christian that add to your income and which you do to-day. I will admit that. I want you to know this. I do not want you to come out under false pretenses. It will cost you very likely the loss of pleasures of which you are very fond and not for one day only, but for weeks and months and years to come. When I gave my heart to Christ I had to give up everything I was most addicted to in the days gone by, the things without which, it seemed

to me life would not be worth living. I want you to know this to-night. We want real conversion here. But I also want to ask you a question: Are you willing, for the sake of a few godless companions that you are better off without, are you willing, for the sake of a few hundred or a few thousand or a hundred thousand, if need be, of silver dollars, are you willing, for the sake of foolish, godless pleasures that are unworthy of a thinking being anyhow, and unworthy of your brain and your feet and hands, that men and women ought to be ashamed of even if they are not Christians, like the dance, the card table, the theatre, that intelligent people ought to be ashamed of even if they are not Christians, are you willing, for the sake of such things as these, to sacrifice peace and joy and hope and manhood and womanhood and God's favour and Christ's acknowledgement and eternal life, and perish for ever? Are you willing to make so great a sacrifice for so paltry gain? . . .

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page.)

The White House to see Payne's fireworks nearly filling the half-mile circle, and standing for three hours in the chilling wind with deep snow under foot. The pyrotechnics were worth it, too. Then about ten o'clock everyone went down on the Avenue again, and marched up and down till long past midnight, tickling each other with feather "ticklers," gutting the eating-houses and saloons, and making hearty sport of the beastly weather. Incidentally many robberies were pulled off, and some two hundred cases of pneumonia and diphtheria contracted from which there have been a dozen deaths already. Meanwhile those who had the foresight to procure tickets to the inauguration ball at \$5 per, while the supply was still unexhausted, betook themselves in carriages, at \$10 each to the huge Pension Office whose court had been converted into a mammoth ball-room, where President Taft received the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen and where the United States Marine Band " Sousa's Band " furnished dance music far into the morning hours.

There seems to be a general agreement that the date of inauguration Day will be changed to the last Wednesday in April, the amendment to the Constitution will be needed.

ADMINISTRATION BEGINS

Before leaving office Mr. Roosevelt called a special session of the Senate to meet on March 4th. This session received on Friday President Taft's nomination for his Cabinet and for the Collectors of the Port of New York, which goes to ex-Secretary Wm. Loeb, Jr. The Senate proceeded to confirm these nominations at once. All the Cabinet except two were sworn in by Saturday noon. Another important announcement by Taft is the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss, Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as minister to Japan. This ensures first class handling of the Japanese situation insofar as our legation there is concerned.

Mr. Taft has let it be known that he will change the Interstate Commerce Commission into a sort of judicial court, and will lay the duty of collecting evidence on the Bureau of Corporations. A new Bureau will be created in the Department of Justice to prosecute railroads which do not obey the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The members who are leaving Congress because they failed to be re-elected are mostly receiving good Federal appointive offices. James Watson of Indiana, ex-Republican House "Whip," is to stay here and help Cannon in his fight for re-election to the Speakership. On last Monday the "Insurgents" in the House combined with the Democrats, and found that they lacked just four votes of controlling the House, Champ Clark, the minority leader, who had been thought to be contented with the great power which Cannon gives him, proved earnest in his pledge to support the fight to break the Speaker's power. It seemed probable that the four votes may be found before next Monday and that Victor Murdock of Kansas may be made Speaker. At any rate the House ring has turned "yellow" for the first time in history, and in these days when neither house is in session House politics is at boiling point, and plot leaps forth to meet counter-plot along the Capitol corridors hourly and momentarily by day and night.

The call for the special session of Congress does not specify what questions are to be considered, and therefore that body may legislate on any thing it wants to. It looks now as if a good deal of general legislation would be attempted. If the tariff only is taken up, the Senate will have to wait for a month or so while the House is passing the bill, and then the House will have to wait a while till the Senate gets thru with it. Meanwhile the two houses might just as well be at work on some other matter and it seems probable that statehood

for Arizona and New Mexico, postal savings banks, and the Census bill, at least, will be taken up. It is also possible that the first steps will be taken toward changing the date of the inauguration.

SAYINGS OF LINCOLN

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

Gold is good in its place; but living, brave, and patriotic men are better than gold.

In law it is a good policy never to plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you cannot.

Let us have the faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of men, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.

The reasonable man has long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest of all evils among mankind.

The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, though we poor erring mortals may fail accurately to perceive them in advance.

If this country cannot be saved without giving up the principles of liberty, I was about to say that I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.

Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may lose hers; but it shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her.

I am profitably engaged reading the Bible. Take all of this book upon reason that you can, and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a better man.—Said to Joshua Speed, about a year before the president's assassination.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Conclusion of second inaugural address

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Apples, cooking \$1.60; eating, \$2.40.
Cabbage, 3/4c, per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.35.
Eggs per dozen, 11c.
Butter per lb. 25c.
Bacon per lb. 8-13c.
Ham per lb. 12-14c.
Lard per lb. 10c. Pure 12-14c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 9c.
Hens on foot per lb. 9c.
Feathers, per lb. 25c.
Oats per bu. 70c.
Corn per barrel \$3.50.
Wheat per bu. \$1.32.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2 x 8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Mar. 10, '09

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 50 5 75
Beef steers 3 00 5 25
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 75
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Hulls 2 00 4 00
Feeders 3 00 4 75
Stockers 2 25 4 25
Choice milk cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 7 00 7 50
Medium 5 00 7 50
Common 2 50 5 00
HOGS—160 lbs. and up 6 65
130 to 160 lbs. 6 15
Pigs 5 10 5 35
Roughs, 6 00 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 00
Culls 3 00 5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.

MESS PORK \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.
Breakfast bacon, 16c.
Sides 11c.
Bellies, 13c.

Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders, 8 1/2c.
LARD—Pure tierces 10 1/2; tub 11c; pure leaf tierces 12c; firkins 12 1/2c; tubs 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Case count 16 1/2c.
BUTTER—Packing 15c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.

POULTRY—Hens 12c; roosters, 6c; springers, 14-20c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 16c; geese 7c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.25.
OATS—New No. 3 white 57 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 57c.

CORN—No. 3 white 72 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 70 1/2c.
RYE—Northwestern, No. 2 87c.

RANGER REVOLVING BARB WIRE
HEAVY WIRE
SINGLE WIRE
DE KALB FENCE CO.
DE KALB, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Paris Fashions

Wednesday, March 24th

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

publishes its great Annual Spring Fashion Number. This edition will show the leading styles for all ages, from the baby to the grandmother. Besides the regular news section, there will be several sections in full color, printed on fine paper. There will be a women's section, devoted exclusively to the styles and affairs of women; there will be a men's section, devoted to men's wear; there will also be a Home Beautiful Section. Newest things in furniture will be described as well as in clothes.

Order now. It will help you decide the problem of Spring clothes.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER AT ONCE

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 133
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Bernard Lewis left Wednesday for Cleveland, O., for a visit with his brother and family who live near there.

Mr. Charles Abrams of Big Hill was a town visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Plenty of 1909 maple syrup on hand now.—C. M. Canfield.

Phone 110.

J. W. Black who has been in the mountains for several months on business returned home last week.

Mr. Eli Cornelison was in Richmond Wednesday on business.

Mr. Will Davis of Narrow Gap was quite unfortunate last week to lose a very good horse.

Messrs. J. B. Green and "Bud" McKeon of Big Hill were business visitors Saturday.

"Red" Hingham came in at the first of the week from work at Paris.

Mr. J. W. Baker, brother of Reuben Baker who recently sold goods in the west end of town has bought Mr. Cole Richardson's stock of groceries and will continue to do business at the corner of Main and Center streets.

Wallace Adams was in Richmond Sunday to see his sister who was operated on March 1 for appendicitis by the Drs. Gibson. Miss Adams is said to be doing nicely.

Mrs. Laura Jones returned from Cincinnati Friday where she had been visiting.

The Rev. H. M. Racer, of LaFollette, Tenn., is here this week for the meetings.

The new feed and livery stable of W. E. Kidd's was opened up Monday ready for business.

We have the largest stock of millinery ever shown in Berea. We are now busy getting ready for our spring opening. Watch for announcement of it later.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Frank Coyle has received this week a coyote skin from his brother, Rufus of Colorado. It is a fine specimen and Frank will have it tanned.

Mrs. J. P. Harrison of Mitchell, Ind. is here on a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coyle and other relatives. This is her first visit here for seventeen years.

Mrs. W. H. Bower is spending a few days with her sister in Covington who has undergone a slight surgical operation.

J. K. Baker is making quite an addition to our town by erecting a number of nice residences and cottages on Boone street and has opened a new street leading from Boone.

Dan Breck of Richmond, was in town on business Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. and G. E. Porter were shopping in Richmond last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower entertained at dinner Friday night Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Cartmell, and Misses Tyler, Parker, Campbell, and Phillips.

J. Burdette is making some improvements on his farm near Berea which he and his wife will occupy the greater portion of the coming summer.

Miss Helen Snyder of Cincinnati, O., arrived Monday to have charge of the trimming of hats in the millinery department of Mrs. S. R. Baker's store.

Miss Emma Neely of McKee who is staying at Dr. Cowley's visited her mother at Miller's Creek last week.

Dr. M. Dunn, of Richmond, was in town Friday morning.

Willie Short, a former student, who was sent to Mexico because of his lungs writes that he is doing well and is married. He has sent for the rest of his family to make their home with him.

Miss Patsy Craven of Lexington is visiting her sister Miss Craven. Miss Craven gave a reception in her honor Thursday evening.

A number of the friends of Carroll Hill gave her a birthday surprise last Wednesday night. The guests were dressed colonial style.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Law and Order League a meeting of the league is called for 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday March 23rd, in the Parish House. All members and others interested in the enforcement of law and the improvement of the town are earnestly urged to be present.

—Signed:

Willie C. Gamble, Vice-pres.
Stanley Frost, Secy.

Onesimus

WHO WAS HE?

Find out and you will be ready to understand the advertisement in this space next week.

FOR SALE—A second hand 60 horse power Westinghouse crank case engine. Fine for a stationary plant. Apply to Berea College.

FOR SALE—A good 74 acre farm 3 miles from Berea on the Wallace-ton pike; good house and barn and a fine orchard, 30 acres of meadow. Elihu Blacknell, Paint Lick, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE—A combination public sale will be held on Saturday, March 20, at the corner of Main and Center streets, Berea. Anyone having horses, mules, stock of any kind or anything to sell can bring it there or if they wish it advertised, leave a description at The Citizen office. W. H. Previtt.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robt. J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

On Boone street, Berea, Ky. In half mile of Berea College, six room house, drilled well near kitchen. Barn for team and cow. Lot 83x150 feet. Some fruit trees, good garden. Will sell cheap because I am too far away to look after it. Send offer. Tell how much cash you can pay down and what time you want on the balance at 8 per cent.

Address—W. D. Smith Lock Box 5, Hay Springs, Nebraska.

OLD KENTUCKY

(Composed by W. H. Hullock to tune of Heulah Land.)

The land of pure and balmy air
Of streams so clear and skies so fair

Of mountains grand and fountains free
The lovely land of Kentucky

O Kentucky, fair Kentucky,
The land of all the world to me,
I stand upon thy mountain high
And hold communion with the sky

And view the glowing landscape o'er
Old Kentucky forevermore,
The fairest of the fair we see,
The bravest of the brave have we,

The freest of the noble free,
You can not beat old Kentucky.
The rarest fruits and fairest flowers
The happiest homes on earth are ours

If Heaven on earth could only be
It would surely shine in Kentucky.
Awaken my harp with tuneful string,
And of thy lovely country sing,

From east to west the chorus be,
God bless our dear old Kentucky.

PATRONAGE

There was never a truer saying than that a town is judged by its newspapers. If it is crowded with advertisements, let not the subscriber flatter himself, but rejoice and be exceedingly glad because it denotes a live and prosperous community. The town and surrounding country are mutually interested in the progress, because both share in the advancement. Let the merchants keep the advertising columns of the local paper well filled and the community will do their part in the general prosperity by placing their patronage where it will do the most good.—Western Publisher.

Small Contributions.

The bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan complains that the Sunday contribution box collections in the fashionable churches in the diocese do not average over three cents for each worshiper. This looks small, though a good deal depends on the size of the congregations in reckoning up the aggregate. In one of the most popular of Boston's churches, says the Boston Herald, where the seats are free and reliance is placed on the free offerings, the contributions are said to average five cents for the morning and four cents for the evening service throughout the year. The congregations are very large, however, and the total of the contributions is reckoned satisfactory. Average contributions of but three cents from a small and select congregation of fashionable worshippers ought to be made unfashionable some way or other. They are very small potatoes.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The college and academy girls who live in the Annex to Ladies Hall invited the girls from the Hall to a very enjoyable vespers hour party in the "court" of the Annex. The girls deserve great credit for making this the most pleasant and homey dormitory at Berea.

Miss Jones gave a masquerade party to a number of new students in the attic of Ladies Hall last Saturday afternoon. All had great fun.

The attic with its electric lights and box-ball alley and other games is becoming more and more attractive as a play room.

Mrs. Rogers, who has spent about three weeks with President and Mrs. Frost, started Monday for Atlanta, where she will visit her son, Alan Rogers, an editor on the staff of the Atlanta Constitution.

Will C. Gamble was in Cincinnati over Sunday, and during his visit sang for the benefit of Dr. Herget's congregation.

Mrs. Prof. Ellis is seriously ill. Pres. Frost was so ill with grippe Monday night that he was unable to preach the revival sermon, as he had expected to.

Most of the college department heads just now are greatly interested in the annual taking of inventories.

The new grill mill near the college barns is nearing completion and will soon be running.

Dr. Torrey and his party arrived Tuesday afternoon from the South. Dr. Torrey is staying at the President's house.

Phi Delta held her annual banquet last Saturday night at the Ladies' Hall. About a hundred and fifty were present, and all reported an excellent programme and a delightful time. We are sorry not to be able to give a full account of the occasion, but were disappointed by a leading member who had promised to write up the entertainment.

CLOSING EXERCISES

The Berea colored school will hold its closing exercises at the school house Friday, March 19, 1909, at 7:30 p. m.

A short program consisting of songs, instrumental pieces and other exercises will be rendered by the school.

The chief feature of the occasion will be an address by Prof. D. H. Russell, upon the subject, "The Moral and Social Advancement of the Race."

Prof. Russell graduated from the Tri-State College of Angola, Ind. in 1906. In 1907 he took a post graduate course at Ann Arbor, Mich. He is now the assistant principal in the Richmond colored school. Don't fail to hear him. Admission 5 cents. J. Crenshaw, Prin.

ROLL OF HONOR

Fall Term, 1908.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Seniors:—Alfred Hall Meese, Boston, Ohio.

Juniors:—Edith Margarita Ellis, Tabor, Iowa.

Sophomores:—Viola Frances Click, Kerby Knob, Jackson; May Harrison, Berea, Madison; Elizabeth Marsh, Berea, Madison; Lillian Tuthill, Riverhead, N. Y.

Freshmen:—Fred Edwards Perry, Lelpale, Ohio; Beason Foraker Thornton, Columbus, Ohio; Tracy Emerson Tuthill, Riverhead, N. Y.

Specials:—Martha Emily Sproul, West Lelpale, Ohio; Ralph B. Patin, Lorain, Ohio.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Prep. Acad. III.

John D. Creech, Berea, Madison; Anna Louise Frey, Linn, Casey; Carrol Rogers Hill, Woodstock, Ill; Margaret Ruth Shumaker, Milroy, Pennsylvania.

Prep. Acad. II.

Mary Eleanor Coe, Paint Rock, Ala. Delphine Dunker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Leo Forest Gilligan, Latonia, Kenton; Lucy Harriet Holliday, Hazard, Perry; Norman Allen Innie, Johannesburg, Mich.; Albert Howe Keffler, Grayson, Carter; Lillian Majorie Newcomer, Hope, Kansas; Margaret Todd, Berea, Madison; Luke Peyton Wolford, Grayson, Carter.

Acad. Prep. I.

Cleveland Cady Frost, Berea, Madison; Carter Boston Robinson, Datha, Jackson; Marie Rose Steger, Fredonia, N. Y.

Special Academy.

Don Aden Barlow, Litchfield, Ohio. Farmer's Academy II. Walter Roberts, Burnside, Pulaski. Nursling II.

Florence Simons, Louisville, Jefferson.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Third Year.

Mrs. Luella Maggard, Hyden, Leslie. Second Year. John W. Stallard, Hilliard, Letcher.

First Year.

Faunle Michael Dowden, Paint Lick, Garrard; Maude Parsons, Asbury, Madison; James Richard Randall, Shopville, Pulaski.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

Eighth Sr.

Claude Conkleton, Leighton, Lee; Gunton Martin, Hargrave, Pickett, Tenn.; Jollie Parrish, Buckersville, Clark; Leonard Emerald Powell, Brown, Lee; Myrtle Winkler, Fox, Estill.

Sixth Sr.

Hiram Everale, Big Hill, Madison; Fifth Sr. Pearl Anderson, Paint Lick, Garrard; Roland Lewis, Berea, Madison.

Seventh Jr.

Maude Onetta Bowman, Elk Park, N. C.

Sixth Jr.

Nellie Combs, Berea, Madison; Ivan E. Porter, Berea, Madison; Cecil Emerson Mullins, Wildie, Rockcastle.

Fifth Jr.

Rebecca Scribner, Berea, Madison; Alta Branaman, Berea, Madison.

Fourth Jr.

Noel Blakeman Bogle, Tatersville, Garrard; Bertha Harp, Lexington, Fayette; Jake W. Herndon, Berea, Madison; Sarah Holliday, Hazard, Perry; Jesse James Kinnard, Berea, Madison; Doppie Ogg, Berea, Madison; Una Gahbard, Berea, Madison.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page)

ed to Mrs. Lawrence at Hyden.—Elisha McDaniel and son, Daniel B. have returned from an extended trip to Station Camp.—John Thompson has sold his property to his brother, Charlie and bought the farm of Geo. McDaniel on Brushy Branch.—Taylor Saunders, who has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Thompson has gone to Richmond.—Magistrates and constables will be nominated by Republicans on April 10 by precinct mass-meeting. From present indications it promises to be a warm affair.—Elisha Thompson had a sprouting-bee Wednesday and had the help of twenty-five men.—The Hon. A. B. Hampton of Manchester visited here this week. He is a candidate for County Attorney.—Peter Standifer has returned from Vine where he took a bond for C. C. Clark, postmaster at that place.—Dr. G. P. Webb, has just completed a deal with Boone Holland, for the lower end of the latter's farm, for a consideration of one hundred dollars.—Phillip Fields, of Grace, spent a day or two here this week, establishing lines and surveying lands for J. L. Rawling Joseph Thompson and others.—Dr. G. G. Maggard who has been at Hyden for some months past has returned home.—School closes out here Friday and Mr. Hayre will go to Benge, where he has three weeks of his fall school yet to teach.—It is reported that the trustees of the fourth educational division of this county, will meet here in the near future, to fill a vacancy in the Hogskhu school caused by the removal of Piercean Lunsford.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The Outlook Encouraging.—Part of an Address by Dr. Motoda, Tokyo.

There are to-day 150,000 Christians in Japan, including Christian Catholics. This means only one Christian in Japan to every 300 non-Christians. If these statistics are true, the Christian forces in Japan must be very small. But let me remind you that the Christian forces cannot be reckoned in numbers. Numbers do not indicate force. These small numbers are doing much toward uplifting Japan. There are four principal Christian forces which are working mightily in uplifting Japan to-day, and it is of these I wish to speak to-day as follows: Individual, social, educational and national.

These 150,000 Christians come from the best classes of the people. There was a time in Japanese missions when most all Christians were of the lower classes. To-day we find men of the highest class among the Christians. At present I know of the following who are professing Christians: One ambassador, one vice-minister of state, seven counts, some members of the diet, three officers of the navy during the late war, and many university professors. Besides these professed Christians, many of the leaders of Japan are brought into the closest touch with these Christians.

The daughter of the present court minister is being educated in a Christian girls' school in Tsukiji, Tokyo. Count Okuma is a great friend of the Christian movement. Count Itakate is a friend of Christianity. His son is at the present time in my school.

HAY FOR SALE

For good mixed halled hay, by the ton, at reasonable price, apply to

James A. Todd, Paint Lick, Ky.

R. R. No. 1.

WANTED—Success Magazine requires the service of a man in Berea to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods usually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

\$1 to CHICAGO

from Cincinnati, saved by using C. C. & L. fare of Five Dollars

During March and April special low rates are offered to California, the West and Northwest. Liberal stopovers.

On first and third Tuesdays of each month very low round trip rates are offered to the West and Northwest, with many stopovers and long limit. Information and folder free.

Address: F. E. LANDMEIER, D. P. A. 3 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

We Buy FURS Hides and Wool

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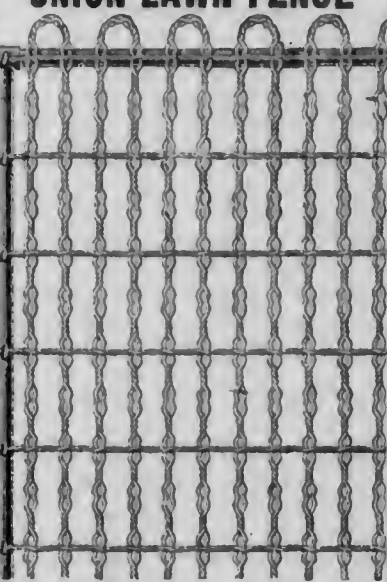
It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

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UNION LAWN FENCE



Costs very little, proves very satisfactory for lawns, door yards, gardens. We make fencing for lawns, door yards, field, hog and poultry. Write for catalog.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Worry

If you are sick, don't worry, but begin at once to make yourself well. To do this, we but repeat the words of thousands of other sufferers from womanly ills, when we say:

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

For 50 years, this wonderful female remedy, has been benefiting sick women. Mrs. Jennie Merrick, of Cambridge City, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly with female trouble, and the doctors did no good. They wanted to operate, but I took Cardui, and it made me feel like a new woman. I am still using this wonderful medicine, with increasing relief."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Queen Quality SHOE

\$4.00 \$3.50 \$3.00



The New England Woman says: "I guess I need a new pair of shoes." The Middle-States woman says: "I expect I do." The Southerner says: "I reckon I do." The Westerner says: "I calculate I do." But they all, if they are wise, know that the shoes they want are "Queen Quality" Shoes, the great luxury in footwear at no advance in cost—\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 the pair.

Sole Agency

MRS. S. R. BAKER

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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A Danish woman with 24 children
has just landed in New York. A few
more families like this from Denmark
and the servant girl problem will be
solved.

The crown princess of Germany
colonel of the regiment in which he
husband is major. That's about the
relative rank of ordinary married cou-
ples in this country.

So far there are 16 signs of a severe
winter and only seven of a mild one.
The old fashioned forecasts are getting
to be almost as mixed as those of the
weather bureau.

In a recent address to the people of
Servia Crown Prince George said: "I
hope that in a few days we shall be
able to give our lives for the king and
the fatherland." The crown prince
should take something for his liver
and try to get over his pessimism.

A foreigner at Stoughton is fined \$20
for conducting a raffle. He should
learn the American method, says the
Brockton Enterprise. He should run
his raffle under the sanction of some
church or society, call the prizes "do-
nations" and snap his fingers at the
law. It is all in the form, not the spir-
it, of the deluge.

The smallest orchid grown has an
imposing name. It is the Bulbophy-
llum Lermiscatoides. The B. L. would
not make a buttonhole, as you can
only see the blossom under a micro-
scope, and it will be best to stick to
the royal gardenia for a manly decora-
tion. Nothing has ever proved superi-
or to that ideally fragrant flower.

Notice has been given to British sub-
jects at Tangier, Morocco, by the
British consulate that his majesty's
government will refuse benevolence to
advance money as ransom in the event
of their being captured by brigands
either in or outside the town. This
decision has been received with great
indignation by the British colony.

New York has discovered a new and
unique use for prisons. A man there
who killed two very bad men in self-
defense pleaded guilty to manslaughter,
so he might be sent to prison, out of
reach of the "gang" of the men he
killed. In other words, he saw no way
of saving his own life except to be
locked up. As a haven of refuge this is
a decidedly new role for prisons to
play. And the incident does not speak
in trumpet praise for the metropolis'
ability to protect life.

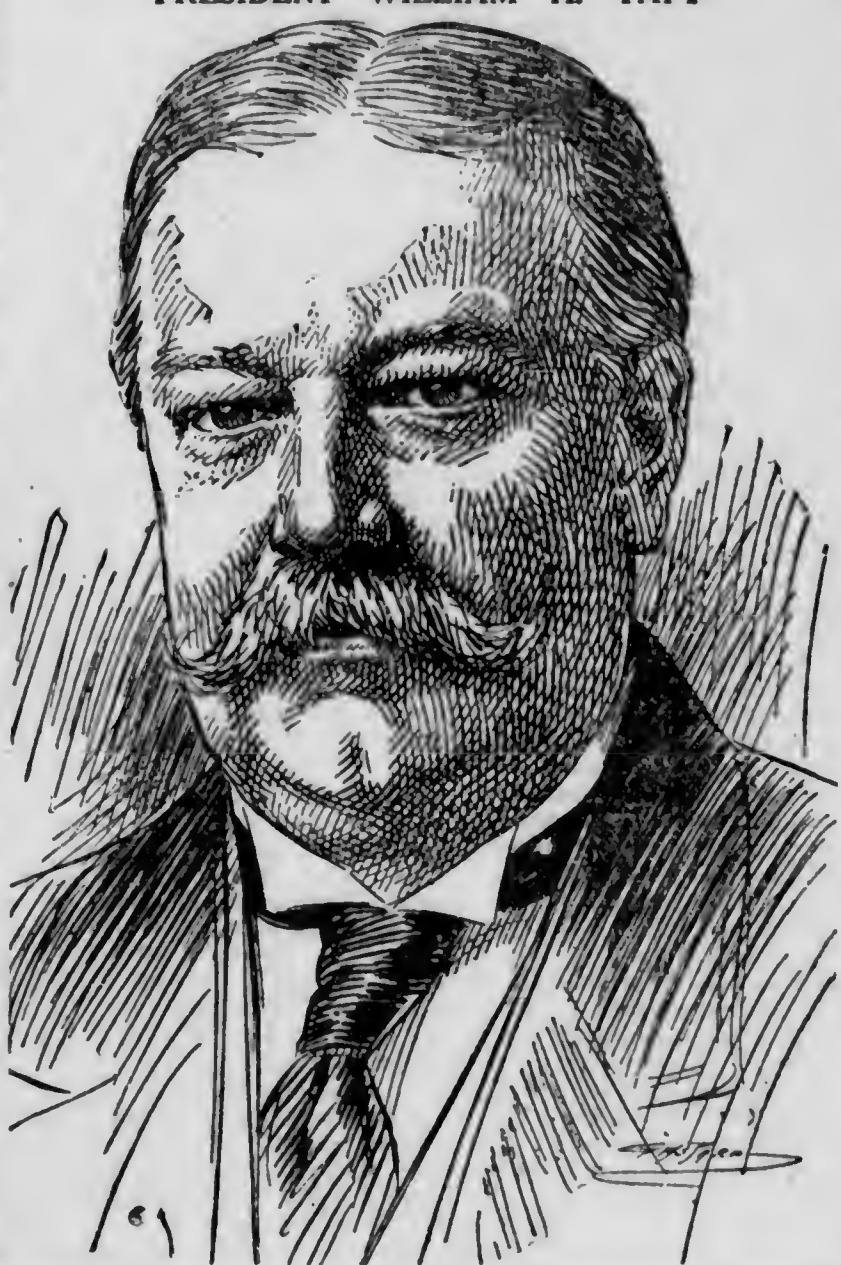
William M. Chase, at the request of
the Italian government, painted a por-
trait of himself this summer to hang
in the saloon of modern painters in
the Uffizi palace in Florence. The
picture was done at a single sitting of
three hours. It hangs opposite a por-
trait of John Singer Sargent, also
painted by the subject at the request
of the government. The only other
portrait of an American painter in the
gallery is that of G. P. A. Healy. The
two saloons of painters in the palace
contain the portraits of famous artists
of all nations nearly all done by the
artists themselves.

The French concern which has or-
dered 500 aeroplanes of the type de-
signed by American inventors refuses
to explain as to what use the flying
machines will be put, saying the mat-
ter is a secret, but it is intimated in
dispatches from Paris that the air-
ships will be for naval purposes, and
that hereafter such appliances may be
expected to play an important part in
war maneuvers on the water. And
those who are watching the experi-
ments at Fort Myer, Va., are certain
the army must have flying machines.
Things are being revolutionized rapidly.

No, the new comet isn't bob-tailed.
Its caudal appendage is not "naked to
the visible eye," as Mr. Aldrich re-
marked to the telescope man who had
his instrument turned on Venus, but it
can be detected through a powerful
telescope.

The New York Mail maintains that
"Bulgaria" is the name of a sleeping
car. The Richmond Times-Dispatch
is sure that "Herzegovina" is an order
of goulash. Then Bosnia is a glass
of silvertiz. And this encourages the
Cleveland Leader to ask: Which can
we Servia?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT



FURIOUS STORM MARS INAUGURATION OF TAFT

New President Takes Oath and De- livers Address in Senate Chamber.

Washington, Mar. 5.—William H. Taft was inaugurated as president yesterday amid the worst weather conditions that ever have marked the great national event. So severe was the snow and sleet storm that the new chief magistrate was forced to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address in the senate chamber.

For more than 24 hours the storm raged, and at noon there was about eight inches of snow on the ground. The wind thrashed many of the city's prettiest decorations to threads. The immense reviewing stands along the line of march were made well nigh uninhabitable by the swirling snow. Street car and railroad traffic was impeded to the extent of seriously delaying the arrival of thousands who had planned to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

The nation's capital, for many hours, was cut off from all wire communication with the rest of the world. It was a day of strenuousness in Washington and as if in sympathy with the outgoing executive the weather made a blizzard appeal to the thousands who were not deterred by the worst that the weather man could turn on.

To add the final touch of strenuousness, Mr. Roosevelt declined to ride to the railroad station from which he departed to Oyster Bay. He walked through the snow.

Ball and Parade Given. Though the thousands of citizens who had come here from all over the country were denied the privilege of witnessing the solemn ceremonies attending the administering of the oath to the new president, the more spectacular features of the day were not omitted. All who braved the storm saw the great inaugural parade carried out substantially as it had been planned; and in the evening the inaugural ball and the display of fireworks were given with their brilliancy undimmed by the adverse weather conditions.

They watched the proceedings below. Unusual success attended the efforts of the committee that had charge of decorating the ballroom, and it was generally admitted that such wonderfully beautiful effects had rarely, if ever, before been accomplished.

A vaulted canopy of hunting reduced the great height of the hall by some 40 feet. The color scheme of this canopy was a deep cream that and this was also carried out behind the two-story colonnades which encircled the court, forming a background to the elaborate floral decorations.

Novel Illumination Scheme. The illumination of the great ballroom was carried out on radically different lines from those followed hitherto. Instead of embodying the lights in the floral decoration, following the structural lines of the cornices or arches, the principal groups of lights were placed with a view to securing the best general illumination falling equally upon the decorations and the guests.

This result was secured by suspending from the vaulted ceiling 18 large fixtures composed of hexagonal frames supporting clusters of 125 globular lamps of frosted glass, each lamp hanging from a separate wire, and the whole arranged in a bowl-shaped mass. This mass of drooping lights was suspended by six gilded chains secured to a sturdy ring and heavy chain above, suspending the entire fixture from the vaulted ceiling. Supplementing this provision for general illumination, half octagon brackets, each with a cluster of 20 small lamps suspended from it, were placed over each of the first story columns of the arcade.

Grand Fireworks Display. For the benefit of the throngs who could not attend the ball, there was an illumination and fireworks display such as Washington never before saw. Historic Pennsylvania avenue was ablaze with light from end to end. Not only were all the business houses brilliantly illuminated, but across the street were stretched numerous electric festoons. The Peace monument, for the first time since its erection soon after the civil war, was put to the use for which it was originally intended—that of a fountain—and powerful searchlights were turned on the great volume of water that was thrown into the air.

On the ellipse south of the White House a display of aerial fireworks began at 7:30 o'clock, and for hours was

watched by a most delighted multitude. The display began by the discharge of 161 aerial guns, the national salute, and was followed by the lighting of 250 prismatic fires which changed color a number of times. The illumination was superb and the effect of the changing tints on the towering marble shaft of the Washington monument was extremely beautiful. Then came the flight of 150 rocket bombs fired from several positions so as to blend their various colors, and then in rapid succession the discharge of a battery of magnesium balloons followed by a marvelous "sun cluster" and batteries of fiery cobras, and the burning of great quantities of ruby fire, which gave its red tint to every object within a radius of many squares.

National Shield in Bombs. "The Star Spangled Banner" excited the admiration of the great throng of spectators. It was produced by the electrical discharge of many large bombs picturing the national shield in its true colors, suspended among the clouds. One of the great features of the display was the wonderful "Pillar of Light," rising 100 feet into the air, arranged in five tiers and lighting up the whole southern section of the city. Then came batteries of lightning candles emitting blinding flashes, closely resembling real lightning, and followed by pens of thunder. Another new feature was the crescendo repeating bombs. The first shell fired broke with one explosion, the second with two, and so on up to the twenty-first with twenty-one explosions. Among the many other novelties was an immense shell which was fired into the air several hundred feet and released a monster streamer in the inspiring colors of "Old Glory."

Battle in the Sky. Nearly the last and the greatest sensation of the whole exhibition was a set piece: "The Battle in the Sky," showing a city with its spires and lofty buildings, some of them 100 feet high, and filling a space on the ground 500 feet long. An airship is seen passing over it, followed by others. These turn and are met by an opposing aerial fleet, when a battle ensues. One airship after another is set on fire, and falls. In the meantime other airships float over the city, dropping fiery bombs, wrecking the buildings which crumble and fall until all are utterly destroyed. The action of the encounter of the aeroplanes and the destruction of the city were marvelously realistic.

Parade in the Snow. The paraders in the afternoon had a hard time of it, but manfully pushed their way through the snow and slush. Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell was the grand marshal.

The military division had the right of way after the president's escort. At its head were the West Point cadets and the midshipmen of the naval academy at Annapolis. The cadets of both schools were cheered, as they always have been cheered at every inaugural parade in which they have taken part. Immediately behind the future officers of army and navy came the regulars of the military service. In the line were the 2,600 men who had formed the Cuban army of pacification.

In the waters of Hampton roads for ten days the fleet which had made its record breaking journey around the world had been assembled. The battleships, the cruisers, the destroyers and the torpedo boats were drawn upon for "jackets" to give the sea service an adequate representation in the inaugural ceremonies. There were



Vice-President Sherman.

3,000 sailors from the Connecticut, the Illinois and the other ships of Sperry's fleet in the parade. The marines followed the sailors.

National Guardsmen There. Next came the National Guardsmen from various states of the union, and their excellent marching and evolutions elicited enthusiastic applause. In the rear of the military division came the civic organizations. There were in line more than 100 clubs and political associations from all parts of the country, nearly all of them wearing some unique and distinguishing uniform.

A Lesson in Grammar. "Come, come, Willie," remonstrated the teacher, "you must say 'They are not,' or, if you wish, 'They aren't,' but never 'They ain't.'"

Government Money in Banks. There are as many dollars of government money deposited in national banks as there are people in the United States.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from
All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Commissioners in a Quandary. What to do with the prisoners who are arriving here daily at the penitentiary is a most serious problem that confronts the prison commissioners. The contractors of prison labor here have more men than they want, and several hundred are now available.

A Rap at State Revenue Agents. A judgment of the Franklin circuit court was reversed by the court of appeals, with instructions to dismiss the petition. The decision was another rap at the state revenue agents, for whom the court lately has left little ground to stand upon.

Bids for Textbooks. Gov. Willson has arranged with the members of the state educational board of Kentucky for a meeting to discuss bids from school book publishers for furnishing textbooks to the common schools of Kentucky for a period of five years.

For Guidance of Revenue Agents. The court of appeals laid down some law interpretations for the future guidance of revenue agents of the state in an opinion upholding judgment of the Jefferson chancery court. It condemns the "dragnet" policy pursued by revenue agents.

Decision Reversed. The appellate court reversed decision of lower court awarding Mrs. Belle O'Brien \$5,000 on a policy issued on the life of her husband. In 1902 he ceased paying premiums and died in 1905. The plaintiff maintained that the reserve kept the policy alive.

Illinois Central Won Out. The Illinois Central Railroad Co. won out before the state railroad commission in the matter of a petition of citizens of Wingo, Graves county, to require the company to make stops there in its schedule for fast trains from the south and southwest.

New Fair Association. The Franklin County Fair association, with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000 was organized here amid much enthusiasm at a meeting of the business men's club. The association will make application for membership in the Kentucky Fair association.

Big Shipment of Tobacco. Tobacco raised in Franklin county was sent to every quarter of the United States when 620 hogheads were shipped from this city. It is the property of the American Tobacco Co., and it required 45 cars to carry it away from the city.

Burkeville, Ky.—Henry Vanzant, of Metcalf county, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for commonwealth's attorney of this the Twenty-ninth, judicial district of Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky.—J. J. Garr, a member of one of the most prominent families in Jefferson county, died here. He was 53 years old and all his life had largely engaged in farming. He was highly respected.

Lexington, Ky.—Wesley H. Thifford, who was born 58 years ago in this city, had lived here since his early youth and had been associated with the standard Oil Co. for more than 30 years, died in New York city.

Louisville, Ky.—George Maybreyer, 23, of Paris, Ky., claiming to be a nephew of John B. Madden, the well known tugman, was arrested here on the charge of loitering and begging. It is said the boy is demented.

Louisville, Ky.—Following an opinion of the court of appeals Matt Gagen has asked the license board to review his application for license to sell liquors. Gagen's license was revoked last summer, and the highest tribunal in the state held that this was done without authority.

Sparta, Ky.—The democratic committee of the 15th judicial district, composed of the counties of Owen, Grant, Gallatin, Boone and Carroll, met here and decided upon a primary to be held April 29 to nominate candidates for commonwealth's attorney and circuit judge.

Louisville, Ky.—Announcement was made by the Central Passenger association to the effect that Louisville has been made a ten-day stopover point. After April 1 anyone purchasing a railroad ticket through Louisville will be privileged to stop here for 10 days if he so desires.

Louisville, Ky.—Despite the doubts which have been expressed freely by his friends of his eligibility for re-election under the provisions of the Kentucky constitution, Mayor James F. Grinstead, of Louisville, has decided to seek renomination for that office.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Longview farmers sold to the Italian Regie buyers 600,000 pounds of loose tobacco under the recent concession made by the Planters' Protective association. This is the first pool sold, and is one-third of amount they offered.

Lexington, Ky.—The trial of the James S. Stoll will close today with a verdict signed by nine of the twelve jurors in favor of sustaining the will.

Paris, Ky.—Col. Alexander T. Forsyth, prominent confederate veteran and former chief of police of this city, died here of heart failure. He was 66 years of age, and a highly respected citizen.

London, Ky.—The suit of Rachel Sparks against Robert Hoyd, Jr., for \$30,000 damages, for the killing of her husband, was dismissed. Mrs. Sparks receiving a satisfactory settlement out of court.

Louisville, Ky.—There are 22 colts, fillies and geldings on which final payments for the Kentucky Derby are registered, and 18 fillies on which final payments for the Kentucky Oaks for 1909 are registered.

Louisville, Ky.—Miss Anna J. Hamilton is an applicant for the position of assistant superintendent of public schools of Louisville. She has been connected with the schools for some time, and is highly indorsed.

Lexington, Ky.—The recapitulation of the assessment of Fayette county for the year 1909 was completed, and the total assessment for the year is \$26,899,678, which is an increase of \$169,327 over the assessment for 1908.

Louisville, Ky.—Plans for starting a paper in the interests of the Kentucky branch of the American Society of Equity were discussed at a meeting of the Kentucky board of directors. It is believed publication will commence soon.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville real estate dealers contemplate the establishment of a real estate exchange. It is hoped thereby to secure a place where properties can be listed at a nominal cost, and where relative values can be fixed.

London, Ky.—The Laurel county grand jury returned indictments against Frank P. Elliott, former county clerk and former sheriff, now deputy collector of internal revenue for alleged forgery in the collection of a claim of \$141.75.

Louisville, Ky.—John W. Thomas, the Shelby county farmer who barricaded himself at his home, telephoned to Louisville saying that his troubles would be adjusted providing his sister, who lives here, would come to his home for a conference.

Winchester, Ky.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Winchester club of the Blue Grass League it was voted unanimously to cut out Sunday ball games. It is rumored that the same action will be taken by all the other clubs in the league.

Lexington, Ky.—The bill providing for a proposed amendment of the state constitution to secure state-wide prohibition, which will be introduced at next session of the legislature, prohibits the manufacture, sale, barter or giving away of intoxicating liquors in Kentucky.

Augusta, Ky.—Chairman Stroube, of the Bracken county board of control of the Hurley Tobacco Society, has notified the farmers of this county that a 40 per cent distribution of the 1908 tobacco money would be made on Tuesday, March 9, amounting to about \$200,000.

Lexington, Ky.—The general council ratified a contract with the Lexington Railway Co. for street lighting for one year from March 1, the city to pay \$74 per year per light for 500 or more arc lights. There are now 519 arc lights and the rate has been \$78.50 per light.

Lexington, Ky.—A friendly suit to determine the validity of the issuance of the \$25,000 sewer bonds recently sold to the Harris Trust and Savings bank was filed in the circuit court. If it should be held that the city has no power to issue the bonds the legislature will be asked to remedy the matter.

Lexington, Ky.—The dog tax collected in Fayette county in 1908 only paid 41.91 per cent of the value of the sheep killed by dogs in the county and which claims were filed in the county court. County Clerk Lewis has just received from the state treasurer a draft for \$795.84, while the claims filed for sheep killed by dogs in the county aggregate \$1,712. All of the claims will therefore be promptly and paid on the basis of 41.91 of its base value.

Lexington, Ky.—Articles Incorporating the Braznell Co., which is to take over the controlling interest in the Bell-Jellison Coal Co., were filed here. The capital stock of the company is \$120,000. The incorporators are A. S. Braznell, his son, R. A. Braznell, and E. J. Hanlon, nil of Pittsburg.

Columbiana, Ky.—Mathew Armstrong, 62, one of Adair's prosperous and well known citizens, and who was the largest and most powerfully built man in this section of Kentucky, and probably the state, died at his home at Crocus.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OUTLINES POLICIES

Definite Announcement That Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called to Consider Tariff Revision---Postal Savings Bank Is to Be Pushed---Other Recommendations.

Washington, March 4.—President Taft's inaugural address, delivered after he had taken the oath of office, was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuse of power of the great combinations of capital involved in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected, a much higher regard for existing law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Itself of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective cooperation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time diffusing the benefits of combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order, and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the enforcing of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Extra Session for March 15.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, that on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff

above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily hinders all those branches of business directly affected, and as there are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperative necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill, it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by congress, upon the call of the executive, is wholly within its discretion.

For Graduated Inheritance Tax.

In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railroads and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Necessary Expenditures.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world,

and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Call for Strong Army and Navy.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia of course reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the government resources and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of the League of Nations and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists, if we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons, the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries, because of race or religion.

Defect in Federal Jurisdiction.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious

defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assented to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive, in the courts of the national government.

Monetary and Banking Laws.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

Urges Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America are known to everyone who has given the matter attention.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law will be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before. Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been se-

lected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must act now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Cites Progress of Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is as increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change, the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored man must have their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when southerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the 15th amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It will never be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs. There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next 25 years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and willing to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, sub-

jected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement, and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

Sees Era of Better Feeling.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

Labor Legislation.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election, and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employee.

Federal Injunctions Upheld.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Taken away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most useful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the consideration, sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

A Little Fertilizer Talk to Farmers.

WHEN you buy fertilizer buy the **GLOBE** and **READ FERTILIZERS** for they have been used in this neighborhood for several years and they never fail when we have a season favorable. The mixture suits this soil. Some dealers will tell you they have a fertilizer just as good. He may have but you don't want to run the risk of having a bad crop to find out how good his fertilizer is. When you get the **GLOBE** or **READ FERTILIZER** you are getting what you know is good.

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JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We are authorized to announce S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

PEOPLES

Peoples, March 8.—Candidates are plentiful in this part.—Misses Mattie and Bertha Baker of this place visited Misses Dora and Belle Huff of Ionia Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCowan visited the latter's father, Mr. W. M. Spence last Sunday.—Mr. Geo. Baldwin was with home folks last night. He has been attending his father who is very ill.—Mrs. Mary King of Isaacs has been visiting her sisters the Misses Baker the past week returned home yesterday.—Lucy Ball was the guest of Alice Baker Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Ball was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Johnson, yesterday.—A. J. Baker was in Welchburg and Annville on business last week.

OLIN

Olin, March 6.—John Setser of Corbin has been visiting friends here.—The Rev. George Johnson of Annville was here a few days ago to see his daughter Mrs. M. Medlock who is very ill with lung trouble.—John Hindley candidate for constable passed thru here today on his way to McKee.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore of Tynes visited their daughter Belle Morris Saturday and Sunday.—There will be a singing school at Olin school house conducted by Lyon Mullins.—Charlie Medlock was there Monday dehorning cattle.—George Hellard is a candidate for county surveyor of Jackson without opposition.—J. G. Morris who has been very sick with grippe is better.—H. C. Baldwin candidate for county attorney will speak at the Blooming Grove church house Tuesday, March 11th.—Frank and Jim Stidham are hauling ties this week getting ready for another trip down the river.—J. C. Miller seems to be in the lead for assessor of Jackson Co.

ANNVILLE

Annville, March 8.—Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Neal left for Log Lick, Clark Co., where they will make their future home.—Mr. R. A. Johnson spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Gray Hawk.—The farmers in this vicinity are plowing fencing etc preparatory for their crops the coming season.—Mr. Lee J. Webb and A. S. Johnson attended church at Green Hill Sunday.—Mrs. Martha Medlock who has been very ill for the past few days is slowly improving.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker who has been holding a series of meetings at Maulden, passed thru here Sunday on his way home.

GREEN HALL

Green Hall, March 6.—Jesse Holbrook sold to Wm. Alumbaugh a young horse for \$125.—Married March

until May.—J. Hurley, another merchant has a nice stock of merchandise.—Sherman Durham and family visited relatives on Dry Fork, Saturday and Sunday.—David Durham and family visited at J. R. Durham's Sunday afternoon.—Nathan Pierson, candidate for constable, and E. E. Durham, took a trip Sunday electioneering.—Hannah McKinney, of Rock Lick, is visiting with her brothers, Mack and Jasper of this place.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gabbard is sick.—Mrs. E. E. Durham is visiting relatives at Wind Cave.—Sheridan Johnson of Waneta, was in town Friday and called at the Gabbard Sale.—Jesse Durham is hauling for Dave Durham.—John Johnson and Charles Hurst, went to Berea last week after goods for P. E. Johnson.—The box supper at this place Saturday night was a grand success.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, March 8.—Roy Hamilton and Thomas Croucher left Thursday for Villa Grove, Ill.—Hubert the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McGuire, after an illness of two months died Wednesday, and was laid to rest in the Scaffold Creek cemetery.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is no better.—J. W. Todd has moved his mill from the Wren set to the Holiday timber where he will saw shingles for some time.—Mr. Wm. Gadd of Disputanta and Mrs. Mattie Coyle of Boone were married at the home of the bride last week. The Rev. J. W. Lambert officiated.—Last Saturday and Sunday were regular preaching days at Scaffold Creek. Services conducted by the Rev. Bryant of Cartersville.—Mrs. J. C. Ginn, who has been sick so long is able to be out again.—Miss Pearl Linville who has been sick is recovering.—Mr. Jesse Hinkle who has been going to school at Berea visited home folks last week.—Mr. Troy Garrett of Disputanta visited relatives in Jackson Co the first of the week.—Misses Beulah Viars, Rattle McCollum and Reche Todd visited Mrs. H. E. Hinkle Sunday.—Mr. Caspe Martin who has been going to school at Berea is at home now because of rheumatism.—Miss Rattle McCollum visited Miss Beulah Viars Sunday night.—Mrs. Sarah Ginn is sick.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, March 8.—The farmers are behind with their work.—The Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Bertha Rowlett gave the young folks a singing at her home Friday night.—Miss Jessie Chastee was the guest of Mr. Amos Rowlett Saturday.—Miss Mattie Coyle was the guest of Misses Myrtle and Julia Rowlett Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Croucher a fine girl.—Mrs. W. D. Croucher is improving slowly.—Hessie, the little daughter of H. C. Rowlett is able to be out again.—G. T. Payne sold a three year old male for \$190. Bought another from W. A. Hammond for \$100.

GAULEY

Gauley, March 9.—Quite a crowd attended church at Red Hill Sunday.—Dan M. Ponder of Berea was with homefolks Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Bettie Drew is visiting at Widdie.—Misses Mary A. Mullins and Lida Bullock of Mt. Vernon were with homefolks Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Reta Robinson was in Mt. Vernon last Wednesday.—St and Faris Howard are farming on Horse Lick.—Mr. Willie Campbell and his sister Cleo visited relatives in this community Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Melvin Lunsford and his sister Laura of Clover Bottom visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mark and James Morris have just returned from an extended visit to Pulaski Co.—Candidates are getting plentiful.—A Sunday school has been organized at Union, and every body is expected to attend.—Luther Morris is home from Berea to stay.

CLIXAX

Clixax, March 8.—J. M. Rector is making a new wagon.—Mr. Hardin is in Louisville buying goods.—Grant York sold to G. Owens two calves for \$16.50.—Blaid Peters and Abe Anglin are building a new dwelling house for Nettie Clark.—Mr. Wash McGuire of McCracken has moved to the Rigby farm on Dry Ridge.—Saturday and Sunday were meeting days at Brush Creek. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Clifton of Richmond.—D. G. Rector is planning to build a new house on Dry Ridge.—Geo. Griffin of Mt. Vernon collected taxes here last week.—Hardin Moore is candidate for Squire. Mr. Moore is a new come to our county and we think he is a fine fellow.

ROBINET

Robinet, March 6.—Mary Carpenter has lung fever.—Frank Davis and wife of Clover Bottom were in this part last week. Mr. Davis is talking of moving into this neighborhood.—Len Medlock is expected at Dango from Annville March 13th.—W. R. Allen was in Richmond first of the week. Mr. Allen lost about \$400 worth of switch ties which were tied up at Livingston during the high water.—The high waters of some days ago

did a great deal of damage to people along the creek and rivers.—Albert Allen returned from Richmond Wednesday where he has been taking treatment under the Drs. Gibson.—D. G. Clark and G. M. Ballard were in Robinet first of the week.—Miss Lena Coffey was up from Richmond to see her mother last week.—Mr. T. J. Lanke was in town on business Thursday.—Miss Susie Lake was in town Thursday shopping.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, March 8.—The children of Elder J. B. Rowlett were called around his bed on account of his sickness. He has been very poorly all winter and was taken very suddenly and is mighty bad in health. He is 75 years old.—Mr. Henry Rice and wife visited C. B. Lynch's Sunday.—Mr. Henry Price has been clearing up J. B. Rowlett's farm this winter. Mr. Price has took a job of piling for J. G. Rowlett.—J. G. Rowlett the oil and CITIZEN agent returned from a trip on Rose Creek working for THE CITIZEN and the Stetson Oil Co. and had a good success with both jobs. All who want good oil will write to or wait for Mr. Rowlett.—W. W. Wilson and family visited Elder J. H. Rowlett Sunday. Mr. Wilson is a hardware man with Floyd and Holtr at Louisville.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, March 4.—Entry Peters failed to fill his appointment on Saturday but arrived on Sunday.—Dogs are all dead.—barked themselves to death at the candidates.—A large tide has been in the South Fork river.—W. A. Hoskins has just completed his tie hauling.—William Short has sold his farm to Judge Hester and is contemplating going west.—J. C. Gentry purchased a fine pair of oxen from Jas. Burch for \$100.—J. F. Brower will leave Monday to canvass the county for re-election as County Judge.—Riley Shepherd and James Anderson left Monday on their way to Washington, D. C.—Arthur Bryant



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will open up a new grocery store soon.—R. B. Peters has returned from Richmond. He did well with his cattle.—James A. Bowman and Bill Neely of Jackson Co. were on Island Creek Thursday.—H. D. Peters left Saturday for Idamay.

VINCENT

Vincent, March 8.—A number from Vincent attended County Court at Booneville Monday.—D. G. Wilson, County sheriff and Wm. Allen his deputy were at Vincent Friday.—J. C. Hotner and J. B. Scott both of Vincent spent last week in the city.—Erie, the ten year old girl of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Phillips, while visiting at Mr. B. N. Minters over Sunday, Feb. 28th had her clothes catch fire from a grate. She was fatally burned, dying March 1st.—Old Aunt Jeanie Shanks who has made her home with her son-in-law, T. B. Venable of this place died March 4. She had long suffered from cancer of the face.—Judge S. Isaacs was over at Booneville Monday.—Harvey Murchum of this place spent last week with his brother, Dr. C. Murchum of Millers Creek.—The Rev. Dan Brown filled his regular appointment at Vincent

Sunday night.—Mr. S. P. Candell of Travelers Rest was at Idamay Saturday looking out a stand for a meat shop which he will open soon.

LEE COUNTY

LEIGHTON

Leighton, March 8.—Mr. Lee Congleton has small-pox.—The infant child of Mrs. Luther Spiva is sick.—Mr. Eli and Willie Sparks were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Sarah Roach.—Mr. Congleton has just had his tram roads repaired as the big tide carried the trustees all away.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Griffin of Corbin returned home last week after a two weeks visit on Rosa Creek.—Mr. J. Arvine of near Wagersville has moved into the widow Arvine's house at Grattle (Richardson) Springs.—Mr. and Mrs. Mat Griffin of South Fork, visited his brother Mr. Harrison Griffin and wife.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, March 6.—The Hon. W. A. Cope of Maulden passed thru here last week on his way home from Hyden. He was recently married. (Continued on fifth page.)

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- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
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